THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Paris Fight Still On, Nazis Break Truce; Romania: Another 'Wall' Disintegrates

Wilson Quits WPB Office; Reich Entertainment Hit; Gas Shortage Temporary

The World's Day—August 24, 1944

Washington: Wilson Quits War Production Board

Resignation of Charles E. Wilson as Executive Vice-President of the War Production Board was announced by the White House. His letter of resignation said differences among WPB subordinates had resulted in "unfair attacks" on him. He said stories that he was opposed to reconversion had been "inspired by subordinate officials of the Board connected with the personal staff" of Chairman Donald M. Nelson, who "disclaimed any responsibility" for the attacks.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister of China, told the Senate the Chinese "are prepared to back up a properly constituted world organization with all we have, in the enforcement of peace." He said his government is "irrevocably committed" to a democratic program.

The Dumbarton Oaks security conference received a protest from the State Department Correspondents' Association against its "policy of complete secrecy" and Chairman Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., responded with a promise of periodic communiqués provided they do "not interfere with progress of the meeting."

Hearings on legislation to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee will be resumed after the November elections, the House Labor Committee announced.

The Army announced that special general staff committees have been appointed to plan the postwar status of the National Guard and the Army Reserves. No hint was given of changes that might be under consideration.

In Europe: German Entertainment Banned Sept. 1

A new "austerity order" by Propaganda Minister Goebbels, Reich Representative for Total Mobilization, will close all German theaters, shows, cabarets, and theatrical and music schools, effective Sept. 1. Film and radio entertainment will be available only to soldiers and war workers. Actors, circus performers, and others will be drafted into the Army.

Finnish Minister to Sweden. G. A. Gripenberg, has left Stockholm by air for Helsinki in a journey which is believed concerned with efforts to bring about a Finnish peace with Russia. This is Mr. Gripenberg's second trip to the Finnish capital in two weeks.

The German people were called upon by the Moscow Radio to "surrender immediately, or go on uselessly fighting on your own soil to your complete downfall." The radiocast urged Germans to "join with all foreign workers in a mass strike."

Prime Minister Churchill has conferred with Greek Minister George Papandreou, it was announced in Rome, where the Prime Minister arrived some time ago.

Boston: War Demands Cut Into Civilian Gas

Urgent military demands have resulted in a temporary shortage of gasoline for civilian consumption in Massachusetts and possibly New England, Richard P. Doherty, Emergency State Conservator, disclosed today. Some stations, he added, have been forced to close for two or three days. [Page 2.]

One hundred boys and girls, including college students, who volunteered to pick 180 acres of beans during August to fill a canning factory's government contract, were honored today at a field day at Christine Lake in New Hampshire. A similar event is planned for tomorrow at Conway, N. H., by farm labor authorities.

German prisoners of war are helping avert a serious crop loss by harvesting fruit and vegetables on farms in Middlesex County, the First Service Command discloses. [Page 4:]

Used-car drought seen pending by automobile distributors as result of price ceilings and "black markets." [Page 2.]

Filene's Television, Inc., owned by William Filene's Sons & Co., Boston department store, asked Federal Communication Commission Authority for a new FM radio station to be opened on 43.100 kilocycles with coverage of 21,709 square miles.

National: Union Seeks United Labor Front

The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have been asked to join in a "unified labor front" by the A. F. of L.'s International Typographical Union in a resolution adopted in Grand Rapids, Mich., at its 87th annual convention. The resolution said the postwar era will impose tests requiring labor's "strongest efforts to withstand."

France: King George Congratulates Eisenhower

King George VI telegraphed his congratulations to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower "on the glorious victories already gained in France. All my peoples will join me in thanking God for the outstanding success vouchsafed to Allied arms," he said.

In Paris, 1,000 German prisoners were captured and a dozen heavy tanks destroyed in the first day of fighting, the Commander of the French Forces of the Interior announced. He said that German troops and tanks had paraded through the streets firing into the crowds.

Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, is reported to have asked for asylum in Switzerland, according to the secret German-language station, Radio Atlantik, which claimed its information came from the German Ambassador to Switzerland.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, en route to liberated Paris, is reported to have arrived at Laval, 145 miles southwest of the French Capital.

P. A. C. Is Expected to Indorse Only One Republican in State

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite persistent claims of Congress of Industrial Organization leaders in Massachusetts that the C. I. O. Political Action Committee is nonpartisan it appeared certain today that with one possible exception no Bay State Republican candidate will receive the indorsement of the labor group.

Not even Governor Saltonstall, who was indorsed in 1942 by the State C. I. O. as a "win-the-war Governor," can expect union support when the State P. A. C. Indorsement Committee meets on Sept. 10.

One exception to the P. A. C.'s apparent intention to indorse only Democrats in Massachusetts is Representative Christian A. Herter, G. O. P. nominee for re-election in the 10th District.

If Mr. Herter receives the in-

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Weather Predictions

Clearing—Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Hull-Dulles Talks Please Other Allies

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—From behind the old rose brick walls of Dumbarton Oaks there escaped today the hint that Russian and British delegates are pleased with the course of the talks between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and John Foster Dulles, representing the Republican presidential nominee, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

This is not to say delegates expect full accord to be reached between the Republicans and Democrats. There are too many political realists at Dumbarton for that. And while Mr. Dulles seemed cheerful and hopeful as his talks with Mr. Hull resumed today, Mr. Hull was definitely noncommittal. He did refer to Mr. Dulles as "an old friend," however.

In the meantime, President Roosevelt was seen as taking a more active hand in the conference, summoning to the White House several members of the American delegation for a conference.

Foreign delegates appreciate that some good chewy international bones will have to be left for the presidential campaign. But they are hopeful because:

A. Projection of Governor Dewey's representative into the scene tends to bring to the surface many of the underlying reservations in American thought, and does so at a time when they can be classified prior to the final peace negotiations.

B. While there may be some points of disagreement, it is felt that the areas of agreement will be so broad as to remove fears of a repetition of Woodrow Wilson's experience and permits the other Allies to proceed with the peace-planning assured of a bipartisan American support.

Two Major Questions

Out of the Hull-Dulles talks and related happenings on Capitol Hill, the White House and elsewhere, two questions were emerging today.

The first was whether Mr. Dewey and the Republican leadership in Congress would go along with the Administration in its

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Bucharest's flying leap to Allied side follows pattern which Italy traced last year.

Mr. Stevens is one of the few American correspondents to have visited the Russian-Romanian front in this war. He was at Botosani in July. Long a student of Romanian-Russian relations, he today interprets Bucharest's switch-over from the German to the Allied side.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Romania's acrobatic and dramatic leap across the battle lines shows that under the surface of Nazi-held Europe, political disintegration has kept pace fully with military events.

While the spotlight of war was focused elsewhere, the Romanians quietly completed their plans to switch partners. True to their Latin tradition, they followed the pattern of Italy's turnabout of a year ago, using many of the same cues and lines.

Events in Italy at that time profoundly shook Romania, which, though it remained an Axis satellite, was reluctant to break with the Badoglio Government until prodded into so doing by Berlin. Even then, the Romanian authorities agreed to provide a ship for the evacuation of the Italian Minister Pellegrino Ghigi and most of his staff to Turkey. Only last-minute intervention by the Germans when they already were on shipboard prevented their sailing. But the Italian diplomats were returned to their Embassy, where they have continued to live ever since under fairly lax surveillance.

Later, when the representative of Mussolini's new "government" arrived in Bucharest and sought to present his credentials to King Mihai, he was put off indefinitely by a long and lingering "diplomatic illness."

Follows Italian Pattern

Today, in Romania as in Italy, the reigning house, having, to paraphrase a Russian proverb, howled and prowled with the Nazi wolf pack, seeks to save itself by ostentatiously heading the breakaway. Here, too, as in Italy, a "nonpolitical" general in the role of Premier serves as stop gap between the King and the military who so lately co-operated with the Nazis and the anti-Nazi democratic political elements.

The renewal of the Soviet offensive on the Romanian front four

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Nazi Dike Bursts in Balkans

Black arrows show main Russian attacks on Eastern Front as Romania quits war. Shaded arrows indicate direction of possible new thrusts.

Paris Relief Job Needs Allied Food and Supplies

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—With the virtual liberation of Paris, the United Nations get their first real test at putting Europe back on its economic feet and girding it against the germs of future war.

Except for succor given by the United Nations military forces as part of war strategy, the Paris relief job will be done by the French Provisional Government, but supplies will have to be allocated, sold and rushed abroad by the combined boards in Washington. British and American men run these boards.

French officials have told relief chiefs in Washington that France's rise in the new postwar world depends to a large extent on the speed with which relief is brought to it in the first months following liberation.

Great Scarcity of Fats

One of the biggest problems will be manpower to rebuild French industries. Most of France's able-bodied civilians have been dragged away to Germany as forced laborers. These will not be able to return until Germany capitulates and then United Nations officials will try to give priorities to those most essential in relief and rehabilitation work.

Feeding plans in Italy have been complicated by the fact that it was an enemy country, but the freeing of Paris presents the clear-cut pic-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Anti-German Resistance Flames in South France

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Aug. 24—Fires from anti-Nazi resistance that have smoldered so long underground in Southern France continue to burst into a consuming flame ahead of the Allied invasion forces there.

And the blaze spreads as American and French troops come within effective co-operative range of group after group of French forces of the Interior.

Grenoble, the long-established clandestine strongpoint of these forces, was entered yesterday by American armored and motorized elements whose progress was accelerated by the Maquisards' aid. More than a third of the whole of France is declared now to be actually or potentially under control of French Resistance formations.

The Germans have found flames leaping up under their very feet to such an extent that the Nazis seem to have no alternative to quitting Southern and Central France immediately if they are to avoid having large forces being cut off there and destroyed. This means running a gantlet through areas where the French Forces of the Interior are the strongest.

Allied Junction Nearer

Here and there the Germans fought hard—as at Digne—but the Allied invasion forces and the Maquisards between them aren't giving them a chance to take up firm positions anywhere.

Junction of the Allies' southern forces with those of the north now appears likely to take place far sooner than anticipated when the second French front was opened eight days ago.

They are now astride the main railroad between Marseille and Paris, announcement of whose liberation on the radio caused great jubilation among Frenchmen who heard of it in this theater. A railroad runs through Grenoble and Lyon, and Grenoble commands key mountain passes from Eastern France.

Allied columns thrusting inland have been ordered to do so as fast as possible, sacrificing almost every other consideration to speed. Those are the forces to watch in the near future as they race to get at the Germans, since what they do is calculated to have a speedier bearing on the battle for France than operations of the Allied forces sent to the coast from the bridgehead to capture Toulon and Marseille.

Each of those key seaports looks like being another Cherbourg, judging from the opposition already met with at Toulon which is now surrounded as the French press this way across the metro-

Continued on Page 7, Column 7

State Celebrates Liberation Of Paris Unaware of Denial

Under lowering skies which threatened momentarily to weep for joy, Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts today officially observed the liberation of Paris, unaware of the more recent news that Paris had not as yet been completely liberated.

At Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, 30 white-clad French sailors joined with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Governor Saltonstall and military and naval officials in this area in paying tribute to the French patriots who, after more than four years, drove the Nazi hoards from the French capital.

The program opened with the playing of the national anthem and when this was followed by the Marsellaise, the French sailors and others spontaneously burst into song. Making his second public address since receiving news of the passing on of his son Peter in the South Pacific, Governor Saltonstall hailed the freeing of Paris as giving new hope to the entire world.

"May no single one of us ever fail in doing our part to win and preserve the lasting peace of which that hope brings promise," the Governor said.

"We congratulate the French people and General De Gaulle that they have regained Paris and given proof that soon all France will be their land again. We congratulate the men, women and children that they are marching down the last long miles to freedom. We honor them for taking their fate into their own hands and becoming the masters of their own destinies.

"We are proud to have helped," Governor Saltonstall said. "Our minds never leave our brave men who are fighting and giving their lives in the cause for which our country stands side by side with France. But I think that at this momentous time our greatest inspiration comes from our knowledge that France again lives as we have known her and will play a vital part from now on in preventing violence and bloodshed from ruining the lives of human beings."

Mayor Tobin who arranged for the celebration, declared that the taking of Paris meant that soon all France would be freed of Nazi control.

"We are assembled on Boston Common," he said, "to acclaim, and to give thanks to God for an achievement without precedent in

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Climactic Survey Of South America

At journey's end in his wartime report on "Uncensored South America," Roland Hall Sharp today looks back over 28,500 miles of travel through the interior during more than six months and draws his conclusions into focus.

He finds a fascist reaction against resurgent world democracy, not only in Argentina, but under more subtle guises in Brazil and other nations that are engaged in warfare against fascism of the Nazi brand.

He finds South American resources and possibilities greatly exaggerated. He makes recommendations for changes in United States foreign policy that are seen as indispensable to enduring friendship—and even peace—in the Western Hemisphere.

First Page, Second Section.

U. S. units reach Swiss border in drive from Mediterranean—Romanian King surrenders to Allies and sends troops against Germans and Hungarians.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Allied regulars are fighting their way into Paris.

General Eisenhower's Headquarters suddenly has disclosed that while French Forces of the Interior hold part of the Capital, the city cannot be regarded as liberated.

German garrison troops, it is said, repudiated an armistice with the patriots and resumed fighting, whereupon the Resistance forces sent out an urgent call for help.

This help now is on the way.

The Berlin Radio boasts the Nazis still control Paris and says some areas have suffered heavy damage in street battles.

Elsewhere, however, Hitler's peripheral defenses continue to collapse with astonishing speed.

King Mihai of Romania has surrendered to the Allies and sent his troops into action against the Germans and Hungarians.

One unconfirmed report says the Romanians are marching in force on Transylvania.

The Russians have advanced to within 167 miles of Bucharest and 140 of the Ploesti oil fields.

Other Russian forces have made new important gains in Poland and the Baltic states.

Moscow has called upon the German people to surrender immediately on "this eve of victory."

In France, northwest of Paris, American armor has all but closed a steel ring around disintegrating German divisions on the Seine.

General Patton's advance units have pushed 15 miles beyond Sens, 62 miles southeast of Paris.

One of General Patch's armored columns has reached St. Julien on the Swiss frontier, 5 miles south of Geneva, after a drive of 200 miles in 10 days through the French Alps.

Other American patrols are said to be at Evian, 12 miles from the frontier.

The Patton and Patch forces are less than 200 miles from a junction that will isolate all southern France.

A huge armada of 2,300 American planes has smashed at a dozen targets in Germany and on the Czech border.

The RAF has bombed and strafed what appears to be a Nazi "Dunkerque" attempt from Le Havre at the mouth of the Seine.

Bordeaux reportedly has been captured by a combined force of Maquisards and Americans driving south from the Loire.

More than a third of France is now in the hands of Allied or Partisan troops.

Marseille is almost fully occupied.

Only minor resistance continues in Toulon.

And in Italy, the Allies are advancing on both sides of the Arno River against appreciably lessening resistance.

Developments are coming with such profusion and speed that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. Secretary of War Stimson, while warning that substantial numbers of the German Army in the Calais area have not yet been in combat, says the Allied victories, combined with the rising of the French Underground, have shattered German hopes of making a prolonged stand in northern France.

One fact is clear: In spite of the obscure situation as regards Paris, the Germans are collapsing in upon the hard core of their resistance with a suddenness that has exceeded all expectations.

Diplomatic dispatches reaching Spain say the Germans have decided to make their last fight inside a "fortress" that would include the "rocket coasts" of northern France and the Low Countries, Norway, East Prussia, Silesia, and the Danubian countries.

The principal defense line presumably would extend from the Maritime Alps, along the Rivers Somme and Aisne to the old French Maginot Line.

Paris Reforges British-French Friendship Tie

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—Reports of the liberation of Paris by the French Forces of the Interior were acclaimed in London not only as a milestone of the last lap on the road to victory but as a major landmark in the re-establishment of relations between France and Britain and the United States.

The success of the diplomatic and political talks being carried on here by René Massigli, French Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, is a sign of this improvement. But an even more important indication is the better feeling which has been stirred up in Britain by the fact that the French people themselves now are playing such a big part in aiding the Allied armies to liberate France.

The full significance of this can be appreciated only when it is realized that France's collapse in 1940 very understandably left the poorest possible impression on the besieged British. Many feared this bitterness might be indelible and prove a great obstacle to the re-establishment of good relations between Britain and France.

The official attitude of London remained correct throughout, and

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

'Le Jour de Gloire'— Paris at Home Again

Miss Cannell lived in Paris for four years under German occupation. Miraculously free from internment, she learned as few could learn what the lengthening months of Nazi control meant to the French. Recently she returned to the United States in a civilian and diplomatic exchange.

By Kathleen Cannell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a moment Paris was free—and in a moment will be free again.

During the four years I spent with Parisians under the Nazi occupation, how often we tried to picture That Day!

But we no longer could imagine it.

We would try to evoke it by concrete symbols. One would say: "I have the makings of a good dinner—but one of those 'definitive' dinners! I've been saving to celebrate cejour-là, the day when 'they' will be gone."

But even the symbols didn't really mean anything to us. Liberation had become such a terribly abstract idea. It was like a tiny light at the end of a long, black tunnel. Even the memory of Paris, La Ville Lumière, as it once had been, was blacked out.

Since I have been in the United States, however, imagination has regrown its wings. And now I think I can picture that V-Day, and understand some, at least, of its meaning.

Paris has, as yet, remained, architecturally speaking, almost untouched by the destruction that has laid waste so much of Europe. Indeed, it has a new and poignant beauty—a beauty doubly precious because it has been in constant danger.

In an air untainted by noxious fumes of gas or coal, flowers and trees have flourished in unparalleled profusion.

In spring, the chestnut branches are weighted down with the crowded white and rose candle-shaped blossoms; in fall, with medieval-looking spiked green balls. Along the Avenue Foch (the ci-devant Avenue du Bois) blue and mauve rhododendrons and pink-tasseled tamaris jostle each other's leaves with tropical luxuriance. Last summer these were wreaths hung in a cemetery of human hopes. The day the victorious Allies march under the Arc de Triomphe, Fighting French in the van, they will

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Paris:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters has disclosed that Allied troops are fighting their way into Paris, and while large sections are held by the French Forces of the Interior and the fall

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Used Car 'Black Market' Follows OPA Ceilings

A canvas of New England's largest automobile distributors today revealed that "a lively 'black market'" following in the wake of used-car price ceilings has reduced used-car "turn-ins" to reliable dealers by 50 to 75 per cent.

Despite all the precautions of the Office of Price Administration to halt profiteering, distributors along Boston's Automobile Row generally declared that "black markets" are growing blacker, and that without rationing honest dealers may soon face the drying up of resources.

Many distributors stated that price ceilings are requisite for the economic welfare of the entire industry. But they believe that they came too late to do much good. And without rationing, some of them believe that price ceilings are throwing the bulk of the used-car business into the hands of small distributors with no reputations to risk, and inviting more owner-to-owner sales which cannot be adequately controlled by the OPA.

"Big gasoline eaters and high-priced models are about the only cars being offered to us," said one large distributor. "We are selling four cars to every one that we can buy. On that basis, how long can we continue to do business?"

Prior to price ceilings, this same distributor stated that he was buying as fast as he was selling, thus keeping his stockpiles intact. His opinion that stockpiles "are going to get much worse" was supported today by Charles A. Foote, Regional Price Executive of the OPA, who revealed that 5,310 used-car sales were recorded by his New England office during the first 20 days of price ceilings.

Of these sales, 2,771 were entered as "dealer sales" and 2,539 as "owner-to-owner" sales. The last named group is virtually impossible to control under price ceilings. And the large distributors claim that a portion of the dealer sales include some "off the record" transactions.

Out of 5,310 used-car sales, only 40 required adjustments for OPA approval. And only 13 had to be referred to enforcement agencies for violations of the law, Mr. Foote pointed out. He said the main criticism heard from the public was that price ceilings had been set too high, rather than too low.

Mr. Foot agreed with distributors that price ceilings had stopped western car distributors from coming into New England to buy carloads of used cars at high prices for shipment out of New England. Many of New England's best used-cars were lost to this region prior to price ceilings. That is why many distributors claim that price ceilings have come too late to be effective, and are now dangerous to the industry without the protection of rationing.

It is common knowledge that a great many used cars now in display rooms are not the type that dealers would have anything to do with in ordinary times.

Said one distributor:

"The man with two cars is no longer baited by bargain prices to turn in his second car. Some of New England's best used cars are jacked up in family garages. We can no longer smoke them out for the markets. Unless the war ends shortly, and rationing of used cars is avoided, we can very well have a transportation crisis on our hands."

Mr. Foot insisted that price ceilings had attained their major purpose of stemming inflation in the motor industry. Price ceilings, he said, are high enough to encourage motorists to sell idle cars in the markets. A car that will bring $1,000 today under price ceilings, he said, will be worth considerably less than that right after the war.

In other words, Mr. Foote concluded: "Price ceilings today constitute an inflated scale of values."

Stoneham Soldier Leads Army's 'Navy' At Normandy Ports

Scattered over Normandy's ports and waterways, seven detachments of the Army's "Navy" are keeping supplies of food and ammunition rolling toward the front under the direction of Capt. P. J. Spear of Stoneham. Using a fleet of tugboats, sea mules, and personnel boats, this harbor craft company of the Army brings supplies from the beaches to the inland ports.

Keeping an eagle eye on the tides, Captain Spear times his operations so that the vitally-needed supplies are not mud-bound. This gives the Stoneham commander a short time during which all operations must be co-ordinated.

Most of the company's personnel are dryland soldiers, but are learning fast as members of an Army harbor craft company. First mate is Master Sergeant Alphonse Croteau of Boston, veteran of 16 years in the Quartermaster Corps.

Locating his scattered units on his operations plan, Captain Spear recalls with a smile the description of a harbor craft company. It, says the book, "works in a snug little port with its personnel intact."

Baldwin
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THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

August 26, 1944

SHOULD WAGES BE INCREASED?
By Lloyd G. Reynolds

UP, UP TO JERUSALEM
By Joseph Harrison

HE PUT THE SUN TO WORK
By Neal Stanford

FASHIONS IN DIAMONDS AND DOLLS
By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

POWER-PACKIN' DOBBIN
By F. A. Finnell and M. B. Gilkison

C. I. O. Effort To Rule Seen By Brewster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 24—Deliberate defiance of congressional controls over financing of political campaigns was charged today against Sidney Hillman, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, by Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine.

Speaking at a meeting of the Penobscot Women's Republican Club at the Bangor House, Senator Brewster asserted that such defiance "aided and abetted by their obvious intimacy with the office of the Attorney General, is only one example of the methods by which Mr. Hillman proposes to extend his power."

The Senator said that "sober-minded leaders of the Democratic Party are even more concerned than are Republicans over this transparent attempt to seize control of their historic party and convert it into an adjunct of the Hillman dream of empire. . . .

"Democrats in Maine far more than Republicans are confronted with this challenge and have the opportunity on Sept. 11 to record their views on whether Sidney Hillman shall come to dominate the party of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson."

The Maine Senator pointed out that through the contest between Representative Robert Hale (R) and Andrew A. Pettis, C. I. O.-backed Democratic nominee in the First Congressional District, Maine "has become a testing ground for this new type of political action." He added that "Maine will have the first chance to record the views in a regular election of a typically American state regarding the evident attempt of Sidney Hillman to dominate the American scene.

Salute to Rerising of Paris

By a Staff Photographer

French Sailors in Boston Celebrate at Parkman Bandstand on Common

The rising of their most beloved city after four long years of bitter tyranny impelled these sailors in a salute to the combined colors, the American Star-Spangled Banner and the Tricolor of France. Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin were among the officials who joined in the ceremonies.

Ride With N. H. Farm Agent Often Means More Crop Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 22—No crops will go to waste in Carroll County this year, thanks to the efforts of Mellen Benson, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. "Mel," as he is called by everyone, has the difficult task of recruiting farm labor. And anyone who has a prejudice against working on a farm should avoid taking a ride with Mel.

"Recruiting farm labor isn't an easy job," says Mel, "but it's fun. You have to keep your eyes open around here, and guess what people will want before they even begin to think about it."

So, one morning will find him rushing from his small office in the Farm Bureau to pick up a man who was to do a carpenter job for a farmer, carrying him to his job, and rushing back to his office to arrange for a trip to farms around Conway for the afternoon.

Ingenuity in Recruiting

All his days are like that, for his farm laborers are not recruited from one group or one town—they include summer campers, individual workers, and school children of all ages from all over the county. It will take imagination, ingenuity, and his really superhuman energy for Mel Benson to co-ordinate these workers to get 53 acres of beans, 425 acres of corn, and 30 acres of squash harvested for the canning factory in Fryeburg, Maine. He also has to see that 275 acres of potatoes are picked up and sorted for the local market, and that apple pickers are available for the southern part of the county.

Since there are no large cities in Carroll County to draw from, Mel has had to get his labor wherever he could find it. Several weeks ago he gave two men a ride into Conway. As they rode along he began talking to them and found that they were tired of the circus with which they were working. It was no great task then to persuade them to leave their jobs as electrician and tent man to work on farms until fall. The two were so fired by Mr. Benson's enthusiasm that they went back and told two of their friends who joined them. These men are working until the harvest season is past.

Another of his most efficient workers is the Rev. Lee Perry, of Jackson. The clergyman was passing the Iron Mountain farm owned by Willard Meserve one day and saw Ellison Meserve doing the haying alone. The clergyman was very much distressed, and went to the Farm Bureau to see whether there was any objection to his offering to help. Naturally, Mel was delighted, so the minister has been helping with the haying, and will continue to do so during the harvest season if he is needed. "Mr. Perry must have done farming before because he goes at it the farm way," Mr. Benson says.

Camps Provide Help

In addition to individuals, summer camps have been recruited to help in the harvest season. Camp Wakeela and Camp Wonalancet, both at Eaton Center, will respectively furnish 82 girls and 57 boys. These young people range in age from 8 through 18. They worked last year, and are very much interested in helping again this year.

Mill crews, particularly the crews of portable saw mills are a great help. Whenever the men are not busy, Mr. Benson gets them to do farm work. He watches all the mills, and when he finds they are closing for any reason, for a few days or longer, he immediately goes to see the workers and urges them to do farm work rather than be idle. For example, the Kearsage Peg Company at Bartlett is closing for repairs for a week or longer. Mr. Benson has their whole crew lined up to work for him until the mill reopens.

He has recruited 18 women from Bartlett, who will do all types of work—pressing hay, picking up and grading potatoes, or whatever else is required. None of them has ever done anything like this before.

Grammar school pupils and high school students will do their part in picking beans and corn. There will be around 60 high school children and 30 grammar school children from Conway, 25 from Bartlett High School, 21 from Tamworth, 35 from Madison. Each year Mr. Benson goes into the schools to talk with the students to give them some idea of why they are needed, and to ask their help. The enthusiastic co-operation of the teachers has done much to make his job easy.

State Holds Celebration Of A 'Free' Paris

Continued from Page 1

all history, the great, outstanding . . . fact that it is the people of Paris who directly accomplished the liberation of the capital of the French Republic."

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commander of the First Service Command, said the news from Paris was thrilling to him because it meant that once more "we have joined our ancient comrades of France."

Le Capitane de Fregate Pierre Gilly, commander of a French warship, told the audience that the "freeing of Paris means the rapid return of peace to the oppressed people of Europe."

"Much more suffering remains before us," he continued. "However, when one glances back over the past one can face the future with confidence."

Declaring that the last Nazi resistance is now crumbling before the onrush of the magnificent American Army, the French Naval officer said that France would never forget its debt to the United States.

Others on the program were Capt. Chancey Shackford, U. S. N., representing Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, commander of the First Naval District, Col. Harold Pierce, U. S. M. C., and Commodore William N. Derby, U. S. C. G. Music was furnished by the Port of Boston band of the United States Coast Guard.

P. A. C. Is Expected to Back Only One State Republican

Continued from Page 1

dorsement it will be due in part to his views on international issues, winning the war and the peace being satisfactory to the labor group, and in part to the fact that City Councilor William A. Carey of Boston, his opponent, is considered entirely unacceptable to the P. A. C. The labor group failed in its attempt to defeat Mr. Carey in the primaries.

Centers Power on Roosevelt

The P. A. C.'s determination not to indorse Governor Saltonstall was seen by political observers as consistent with the C. I. O. plan to make the re-election of President Roosevelt its paramount job throughout the country.

Although quick to admit that Governor Saltonstall qualified for C. I. O. support on the basis of his broad international point of view, local C. I. O. leaders pointed out that as head of the Republican party in Massachusetts the Governor was bound to campaign for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President. As a Dewey supporter, the Governor cannot be a beneficiary of P. A. C. support these officials said.

The indorsing Committee of the P. A. C. is expected to refrain from supporting candidates whose chances of victory are extremely doubtful, particularly in view of the fact that the P. A. C. record in the primaries was not impressive.

Take Credit for Tobin

The only P. A. C. bright spot in the primaries was the smashing victory of Mayor Tobin whom they indorsed and whom, most observers held, would have won without P. A. C. backing.

The natural desire to pick winners is expected to prevent the P. A. C. from indorsing such candidates as Wilfred P. Bazinet of Webster, Republican opponent of well intrenched Democratic Representative Philip J. Philbin in the Third District. The P. A. C.'s major goal in the primaries was the defeat of Mr. Philbin.

P. A. C. indorsement of Mayor Tobin is a foregone conclusion despite the fact that the Mayor's idea of winning the peace is a federation of European states under the mandate of the United States. The Mayor discussed his "peace plan" before Senator Harold E. Burton (R) of Ohio and some 300 guests at a City Club dinner some weeks ago.

Another who may receive the nod from the P. A. C. is Francis E. Kelly, Democratic nominee for Attorney General. Mr. Kelly's opponent, Executive Councilor Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, is almost certain to be opposed by labor because of his sponsorship of bills in the last legislative session calling among other things for a public accounting of funds by labor unions. Outside of immediate labor circles the Barnes' bills, two of which were defeated, were well received.

Some Say P. A. C. Overrated

Some political observers minimize the importance of the P. A. C. in Massachusetts. Its failure to make an impression in the primaries is usually cited as a first-class example of its impotency.

Only once have labor forces actually swung a Bay State election. That was in 1934 when labor got benind James M. Curley for Governor and helped him to defeat former Lieutenant Governor Gasper G. Bacon.

Although the P. A. C. has made a strong bid for the independent voter and the liberal wing outside the C. I. O., it seems reasonable to assume that its greatest influence will be felt within its own unions.

The C. I. O. claims a membership of 220,000 in Massachusetts but this figure has been challenged frequently. One source close to the labor scene places the C. I. O. membership nearer 100,000.

Whatever the total, it seems doubtful that the P. A. C. can deliver the union vote in a block. At least one quarter of the C. I. O. enrollment in Massachusetts is made up of members of the United Electrical Workers Union, Local 201, at Lynn, which has consistently taken an independent position, sometimes at odds with the State headquarters.

Communism Taint Hurts

Attempts to link Sidney Hillman, national head of the P. A. C. and the organization itself with Communism, justified or not, are believed by some observers to have greatly weakened P. A. C. effectiveness in Massachusetts, where the word communism is anathema to the Irish Democrats who comprise the bulk of the Party.

Despite statements by C. I. O. officials here to the contrary the Massachusetts Independent Voters' Committee, recently organized in Boston, is generally believed to take the place in Massachusetts of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee. Mr. Hillman addressed this group at the Parker House Tuesday evening and promised the co-operation of the P. A. C. in carrying on a campaign for Roosevelt and Truman here.

Creation of this Committee is held by some competent observers to be the P. A. C.'s bid to gain the support of liberal Republicans and nonunion groups and to attract those who might be turned away from the P. A. C. by the Communism bogey.

Limited Gas Seen Temporary, Easing Due After Labor Day

Present limited supplies of gasoline, which have resulted in many a "No Gasoline" sign along the highways, was said today to be due to urgent military demands. The statement came from Richard P. Doherty, Massachusetts Emergency State Conservator, who said the condition was only temporary and that distributors were trying to spread the supply evenly so that all would share the burden.

June C. Richdale, Executive Vice-President of Colonial Beacon Oil, corroborated the statement but said he believed New England would find the situation eased considerably after Labor Day.

"I think perhaps New England is hurt a little worse than some of the other East Coast areas at the moment," he said "but that will balance off within a short time. It is almost always true that one section is worse off than another—sometimes Philadelphia gets the worst shortage, sometimes New Jersey, right now it happens to be New England.

"I know that most New Englanders think we get the worst of it all the time, but that's not true."

Mr. Richdale said the Pacific Coast was feeling the burden just now of supplying immense quantities of gasoline to the Pacific theater of war, while the East Coast takes care of the needs in Europe. "We are just feeling now the real effects of the gasoline demands made by the invasion of France," Mr. Richdale pointed out.

Shortage was also partly due to a recent three-day shut down of the vast oil refining plant in Everett where 10,000 barrels of gasoline are produced daily under normal circumstances and distributed to all dealers in this neighborhood. "That was an unexpected cut in supplies," Mr. Richdale said, "one for which we were of course not prepared.

"Also," he added, "I think you have to remember that this is the period of the year when the heaviest drains on civilian gasoline are always made. People have been saving up their coupons for a vacation and now they are using them. Summer travel has been big this year."

Motor Registry Gets Auto Plates

Approximately 750,000 blue and white registration plates for Massachusetts motor vehicles have already been made at the Charlestown State Prison and delivered to the State Registry of Motor Vehicles headquarters and 19 branch offices throughout the State, Chief Accountant William F. Campbell, said today.

On Monday 49,750 plates will be sent to the Worcester office, bringing the total to 749,000 plates ready for distribution Nov. 1. The plates are being shipped from the prison as rapidly as possible because of the shortage of storage space there.

The new 1945 registration plates, first to be issued to Massachusetts motorists since 1942, will be blue with white figures. The single plate, an innovation in Massachusetts resulting from the shortage of steel, will be attached to the rear of the motor vehicle.

Names of 71 Bay State Men on List Of 1,810 N. E. Casualties of War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Seventy-one Massachusetts men are included in a War Department casualty list made public yesterday. The list contained a total of 1,810 names.

The Massachusetts men are:

European Area

Allison, First Lieut. Earl T. Beverly.
Bialecki, Sergeant Adolph C. Chelsea.
Brookings, Second Lieut. Walter P. Brookline.
Defios, Staff Sergeant Minot P. Brockton.
Edwards, First Lieut. Richard S. Hampden.
Flaherty, Second Lieut. Patrick F. Dorchester.
Hill, Staff Sergeant Herbert S., Jr. Revere.
Hynes, Sergeant Edwin J. Stoneham.
Iannitelli, Sergeant Edward E. Milford.
Joyce, Second Lieut. Francis J., Jr. Waltham.
Labrack, Private Louis E. Clinton.
Lecouras, Technical Sergeant Spiro. Lynn.
Logan, Staff Sergeant Frank C. Chelsea.
McComb, Second Lieut. Norman. Holyoke.
McGillivray, Pfc. Joseph. Roxbury.
Millillo, Staff Sergeant Antonio. East Boston.
Mintz, Sergeant Irvin D. Dorchester.
Stone, Staff Sergeant James A. Williamsburg.
Walter, Second Lieut. Horace K. Sharon.
Wright, Stafff Sergeant Donald E. Hudson.
Zappala, Technical Sergeant John W. Roslindale.

Mediterranean Area

Almy, Sergeant Elsworth C., New Bedford.
Austin, Capt. Clifford A., Weymouth.
Baxter, Pfc Roland N., North Attleboro.
Beauparlant, Private Leon A., West Warren.
Bennett, First Lieut. Stuart M., Arlington.
Brown, Sergeant William A., Rowley.
Burnham, Second Lieut. Donald W., Worcester.
Cain, Private Edward F., Jr., West Springfield.
Cardullo, Private Paul N., Fitchburg.
Curley, First Lieut. Michael J., Jr., Bridgewater.
Curran, Private Louis F., Jr., Dorchester.
Dallaire, Staff Sergeant Albert F., Lowell.
Dean, Staff Sergeant Robert K., Lawrence.
Dobush, Sergeant Harry M., Springfield.
Dundon, Sergeant Edward T., Lynn.
Evangelos, Technical Sergeant Filitp D., North Andover.
Frisbie, Staff Sergeant Donald P., Granville.
Goodwin, Pfc Lawrence E., Grove Hall.
Graves, Pfc Robert H., Spencer.
Gregoire, Pfc Vincent P., Chelsea.
Houde, Private Raymond A., Gardner.
Iadaroia, Sergeant Leo A., Milford.
Indeglia, Sergeant Carmen J., Lawrence.
Kinghorn, First Lieut. Robert C., Fitchburg.
Lawrence, Sergeant Benton R., Brockton.
Leland, Pfc. Howard R., Upton.
Lesnanski, Staff Sergeant William, Adams.
Leonard, Private James E., Dorchester.
Lofty, Pfc. Michael, Medway.
Magay, First Lieut. Gordon J., Worcester.
Matthew, Pfc. Wilfred L., Lowell.
McAuley, Private Thomas L., Mansfield.
McKay, Technical Sergeant Herbert J., West Medford.
Molongoski, Private Edmund F., Montague City.
Olds, Pfc. James F., Webster.
Parmenter, Pfc. Ralph L., North Grafton.
Quercio, Pfc. Girolamo, Worcester.
Rezendes, Pfc. John E., Taunton.
Ruggeri, Private Enio J., Webster.
Russoli, Pfc. Mario J., Southbridge.
Sherry, Sergeant James F., North Adams.
Simpson, Second Lieut. George, Jr., Holyoke.
Skocylas, Pfc. Ramon M., Chelsea.
Stabile, Private Alfonso P., Medford.
Stangarelli, Pfc. Saverio J., Lawrence.
Szkutak, Pfc. Anthony B., Webster.
Uccello, Pfc. Salvatore M., Worcester.
White, Staff Sergeant Woodrow W., Swampscott.
Whalen, Staff Sergeant John M., Brockton.
Woodin, Sergeant Harry W., Jr., Millers Falls.

District Attorney Names Three Aids

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Frank E. Smith, appointed yesterday by Governor Saltonstall to be district attorney for the southern district, today appointed three assistants.

Named first, second and third assistants, respectively, were Andrew P. Doyle, Assistant City Solicitor of New Bedford; Benjamin Horvitz of Fall River, who for three years was an assistant to District Attorney Crossley, and J. Edward Lajoie of Fall River, special justice of the Second District Court in Fall River.

Mr. Lajoie announced that he would resign from his special justice post and Mr. Doyle said he was resigning from the New Bedford City Solicitor's office.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "American Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

"Indian Minor Arts" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Amos H. C. Brown in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. she will speak on "Italian Galleries." Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

Rain Stops Field Day Of Dorchester Children

Rain this afternoon put a stop to the fun Dorchester children were having at the fifth annual Land Field Day of the Dorchester Y-Land, but they were promised that original plans for today will be carried through tomorrow afternoon and evening.

A diminutive king, Stanley Kantarowfki, 4 years old, and a little queen, Nancy Conroy, aged 6, of 94 Armandine Street, presided over this morning's pie-eating contest, baby contest, and doll-carriage parade. Tomorrow afternoon at 1 p. m. concessions will be open on the playground, and tomorrow night adults will join in the folk-dancing and hobby show which were postponed from today.

$100 Fine for Kicking Dog

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—William J. Hakala was fined $100 today on a charge of cruelty to an animal, after a veterinarian testified a dog was killed by a kick.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clearing—Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing with the lowest temperature near 54 degrees. Friday fair and continued cool. Moderate winds.

All New England States: Clearing tonight, Friday fair. Continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings displayed until 8:30 p. m. tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:49 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Friday, 4:10 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Boston (Wards 19-22)—Tomorrow.
Belmont—Tomorrow.
Hudson—Tomorrow.
Quincy—Tomorrow.
Revere—Tomorrow.
Hingham—Tomorrow.

Prunty Case Evidence Heard

Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of Roxbury District Court heard evidence today against the five juvenile boys who are charged with murdering and robbing John F. Prunty, former Marine, in the Fenway on Aug. 12.

According to the police, the boys confessed to the crime. In Juvenile Court Lieut. Joseph Fallon of the Headquarters Homicide Bureau, presented the evidence which the police had gathered. With him in court were Sergeant William Condon and Patrolman Leon Farrell.

Lawyers representing the defendants were arguing that there was not enough evidence to warrant holding the boys for the Grand Jury which sits Sept. 5. The Court recessed at noon before a decision had been made.

After disposition of this case it was expected that Judge Miles would hear the cases of four older boys and their three girl accomplices who are alleged to have engaged in similar holdups in the Fenway, working as a gang. Charges in these cases included robbery, assault and battery, but not murder.

The five boys held in court today are Thomas B. Durant, John J. Donovan, Francis X. Muller, Gerard F. Shields, and Francis X. Mulligan, all of Roxbury.

Return Home With Fresh Vigor

Robert J. Keller

Swimming Popular With These Youngsters

Off to the beach, and the more swimming the better agree these youngsters who have been spending the summer at the Children's Sunlight Camp in the South Shore town of Egypt, Mass. A Red Feather service of the Greater Boston Community Fund, the camp is located on the old Lawson estate and accommodates 80 boys and girls between the ages of five and nine. The youngsters, who are recommended by various social welfare agencies, stay for two full months and return to their city homes with fresh vigor and a good suntan.

Cape Cod Folks' Art And Show to Aid Fund

Summer colonists on Cape Cod will hold an art exhibition and entertainment in Yarmouth Port next Sunday to raise money for the Cape Cod National War Fund, "Green Gates," the home of Col. R. W. McClenahan, now with the Ninth Air Force Fighter Command in Normandy, will be the scene of the affair.

Indorsement of this effort is made by Lauchlan M. Crocker, sheriff of Barnstable County, and chairman of the Cape Cod Fund.

The committee consists of Miss Blanche Greer of Summit, N. J., Mrs. McClenahan of Washington, Mrs. Bernard Carter of Boston, Mrs. Guido R. Perara of Washington, Miss Elsie Foerderer of Washington, and Mrs. Louis B. Thacher of Milton.

200 Youngsters Stage 25-Act Circus on Common

Boston Common became a circus grounds last night as 200 youngsters from every playground in the city put on a rollicking 25-act performance for more than 5,000 persons, most of whom were children.

An annual event sponsored by the Boston Park Department, performances included clowns, freaks, tableau artists, dance routines, acrobats, and all the atmosphere associated with a circus. A few "wild" animals roamed about, mingling freely with the crowd.

SALE BY AUCTION On the Premises

Eastern Point "Stoneacre" Gloucester, Mass.

The superb Household Furniture and Appointments, including the well-known collection of Fine Chinese figures and Carved Soapstone collected during the last 30 years by Frederick G. Hall, Esq., the well-known etcher and painter.

The Furniture consists of many rare and unusual pieces, both antique and modern, which have been selected with great taste and discrimination. There are some fine old lacquer pieces, William and Mary china cabinets, Steinway piano, Jacobean, Sheraton, French and Adam chairs, Old Dutch Marquetry cabinets, books, fine Flemish tapestries, rare Chinese figures of Kwan-Yin, garden furniture, a splendid collection of etchings and oil paintings, a small but choice lot of ship models, English and Continental china, and pottery figures, rare old mirrors.

EXHIBITION DAYS: Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 25, 26, and 27. SALE DAYS: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 28, 29, and 30, at 10:30 A. M., precisely, each day.

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U. S. Policy on Argentina Attacked by Law Journal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Should the United States use the "big stick" in its dealings with Latin-American powers?

The question is raised again in the continued clash between the divergent policies of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, toward the Argentine, with an article in the American Journal of International Law coming out in favor of the Welles' policy, directing attention again today to America's attitude which it calls "ambiguous and abnormal."

Mr. Welles takes the view that the nonrecognition of a government should be abandoned as an instrument of foreign policy and not used as a club.

Although he dislikes the present attitude of the Argentine, Mr. Welles believes that the United States should not proceed alone but should invoke the support of other Latin-American countries in accordance with international understandings which we have already signed in conjunction with the good-neighbor policy.

U. S. Attitude

The State Department attitude, on the other hand, is that the time to take initial sanctions against the Argentine has arrived. For this purpose the Argentine credits in this country have just been "frozen" while the United States is withholding recognition.

When on July 26 the United States accused Argentina of Axis duplicity it was reported on "the very highest authority" that the action had been approved by all the other 19 American countries.

The Welles thesis however, in that general declarations of policy are in a different category from positive acts, such as withholding recognition or freezing funds.

Mr. Welles argues that we cannot support the carefully built-up good-neighbor policy if we take direct sanctions without consulting other Latin-American countries, when one of the Latin neighbors irks us.

It is his contention that the machinery for new world consultation has been carefully constructed by the Roosevelt Administration, and that the whole thing threatens to collapse if other nations are not now taken into confidence in dealings with the Argentine and if action is not taken as a group.

The International Law Journal's article supports the Welles' thesis. Laurence Duggan, former director of the Latin American Division of the State Department, resigned recently ostensibly to enter private work, but actually found a job in the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Mr. Duggan is understood to have supported the Welles attitude.

Law Journal View

According to the Law Journal Mr. Welles is "right, when he recommends in recent articles the abandonment of nonrecognition as an instrument of foreign policy." The editorial written by Josef L. Kunz of Toledo University attacks the new State Department policy, takes a line similar to that outlined to reporters in Washington recently by Dr. Charles C. Fenwick, member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, that arrived here from Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Fenwick was named by Secretary Hull.

Opponents of the State Department argue that its pressure is having no effect on the Argentine other than to stiffen its obdurate pro-Fascist attitude, while it is seriously embarrassing other Latin-American countries who are forced, as neighbors, to recognize the Argentine Government and deal with it. Strength in United States dealings with the Argentine would come from making common cause with all new world countries, it is argued.

Grange Masters Demand Japanese Deportations

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 24 (AP)—Deportation from the United States of all persons of Japanese ancestry has been demanded by the masters of granges in five western states.

The masters, who said they represented 125,000 farm folk in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California, declared the resolution passed Aug. 22 went beyond one adopted Aug. 19. It had asked only that persons of Japanese ancestry be denied residence on the Pacific Coast after the war.

Back to School

Wide World

Couple Uses Veteran's Program

It's back to school for Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Brink, formerly in the United States Navy. They are now enrolled at the University of Denver, the first married couple to return to college under the Veterans' Educational Program. The Brinks, both of whom received honorable discharges recently from the Navy, were married last October. Mrs. Brink, who was a sociology major at New York University, working with the Guggenheim Foundation, will continue on in that field. Her husband, a graduate of the University of Denver, will do postgraduate work in speech.

Soldier Vote May Keep Result Of Election in Air Till Dec. 7

Copyright, 1944, by the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Because 11 States will not count their soldier votes on election day, Nov. 7, it is possible that the outcome of the 1944 presidential election will remain in doubt for several weeks after the polls close.

Should the election be unusually close, the winner might not be known until as late as Dec. 7, when the canvass of Nebraska's absentee vote could determine whether the State's seven electoral votes would be cast for President Roosevelt or Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

These possibilities grow out of an Associated Press survey which indicates that more than 2,000,000 men and women in the armed forces have applied for absentee ballots and that, by the most conservative estimates of state election officials, approximately twice that number will vote in November.

The soldier vote is likely to be decisive in most of the 11 States which do not immediately tabulate it, and the 11—including Pennsylvania with 36, California with 22 and Missouri with 15—have a combined electoral vote of 116. President Wilson's electoral margin over Charles E. Hughes in 1916 was only 23.

In Pennsylvania, where officials expect 200,000 to 300,000 soldier ballots, the absentee vote will be counted Nov. 22. "The votes of 100,000 to 125,00 persons could easily swing a close election," commented a member of Gov. Edward Martin's official family. "We may not know who has won until the absentee votes are counted."

California, whose Secretary of State predicts a service vote of 175,000 to 200,000, will not canvass it until Nov. 24. Missouri, receiving more than 1,000 ballot applications daily, will start counting absentee votes the Friday after election day.

Of the States which will defer their soldier vote count, eight gave President Roosevelt a total of 99 electoral votes in 1940. The other three gave Wendell L. Willkie 17.

Besides Nebraska, Pennsylvania, California and Missouri, the States which will add up some or all of their soldier votes after election day are: Colorado, six electoral votes, Nov. 22; Delaware, three, Nov. 9; Florida, seven, Nov. 17; North Dakota, four, Dec. 5; Rhode Island, four, Dec. 4; Utah, four, Nov. 27; and Washington, eight, Nov. 27.

Florida's canvassing boards usually meet the Friday after election although the law gives them until Nov. 17. Utah counts state ballots on election day but federal ballots may be counted until Nov. 12 and would not be shown in the total count until the official canvass Nov. 27.

Aranha Defends Brazil's Policy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 24 (AP)—Onwaldo Aranha, whose resignation as Foreign Minister was accepted yesterday by President Vargas, was quoted last night as saying, "The foreign policy of Brazil will continue the same, unalterable, come what may."

Senhor Aranha's duties were taken over by Secretary General Ambassador Pedro Leao Veloso.

The official announcement said the retirement of Senhor Aranha was accepted with regret by President Vargas, and extolled Senhor Aranha as having given to his country "numerous signal services."

There was no official explanation of Senhor Aranha's resignation, but sources in Buenos Aires with Brazilian connections said the Foreign Minister submitted his resignation more than a week ago because he was "humiliated" by the closure by police of the Society of Friends of America one-half hour before he was to address the organization on the occasion of his investiture as its vice-president.

Shipwrights' Pay in 1812

Shipwrights were paid nine dollars a week, plus meals and lodgings, when they built the Great Lakes fleet at Presque Island in 1812.

Congress Moves to Put House in Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The ancient and creaking machinery of Congress seems destined to have its first oiling and modernization in generations.

The Senate yesterday approved the concurrent resolution sponsored by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, to establish a Joint Committee of six members each from Senate and House on "the organization of Congress."

With Senate approval House action is expected.

This will pave the way for Congress to overhaul its own rules and procedure, and cumbersome clutter of committees, a step which critics declare has been desperately needed for years.

Under the Maloney resolution, the members are to be named respectively by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and not more than three in each instance are to come from the majority party.

Congressional critics of the Executive frequently assail "inefficient bureaucracy" but observers point out how the position of Congress itself is weakened by present procedure.

As far back as 1885 Woodrow Wilson protested against what he called "government by congressional committees." Each committee is almost a law unto itself. Duplicating committees abound, the latest example being two which are now simultaneously trying to investigate the Congress of Industrial Organizations political activities. Committee chairmen are picked on the basis of seniority, not ability. One committee chairman, it is pointed out, can practically defy the will of Congress.

In financial matters, Congress has never considered the budget as a whole; the Appropriations Committee deals with a series of separate appropriation bills while the House Ways and Means Committee deals with the taxes supposed to raise the money for the appropriations. Alone among great nations, the United States lacks a modern budget system, largely due to the peculiar organization within Congress.

Besides the peculiar committee system many other changes in congressional patterns are urged. One would give cabinet members a chance to address the Legislature regularly, as Secretary of State Cordell Hull did when he returned from his Russian trip.

Congress is criticized as a "body without a head" since the leadership is atomized among 90 or 100 committee chairmanships. One proposal is to make these chairmen into a legislative cabinet in each House, with authority to unify and determine legislative policy.

Many other proposals are made. In the unending duel between the Legislative and Executive in American Government, the Executive has gained more and more power largely because of the disorganization and inefficiency within Congress itself and its refusal to put its own house in order.

'Automat' Grinds Out Serviceman's Letter

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—A letter 17 feet long, written by 15 individuals, was delivered recently to Sergeant Stanley Adams, the first product of a "letter automat" devised by shipping department employees of Merck & Co.

The gadget, a servicemen's morale-builder, consists of a roll of paper fed across an opening in the top of a wooden desk. Each day a Merck serviceman is selected to receive a letter. His photo, rank, and address is posted and employees stop by to write a few lines.

When the writer finishes his message, he turns a crank, rolling the message into a cylinder inside the desk and a blank sheet is available for the next writer.

WPB Easier on Shoes To Benefit of Women

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Higher heels and leather bows and even colored shoes are coming to civilians again, the War Production Board announced Aug. 23 in another relaxation of restrictions on footwear production.

Previously restrictions were lifted to permit manufacturers to begin production of two-toned shoes of black and white or brown and white, but no other color combinations, and that still stands, WPB said.

The new order provides that "new designs, lasts and patterns may be introduced provided a manufacturer can do so without employing additional workers."

Bows must be of scrap leather, but standardization of the weight of steel shanks is eliminated and wooden-sole clogs, minus leather, no longer will be subject to manufacturer quotas.

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Taft service is a triumph for hospitality, and Taft economy a budget triumph!
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One Gallon ($2.98*) does average room!
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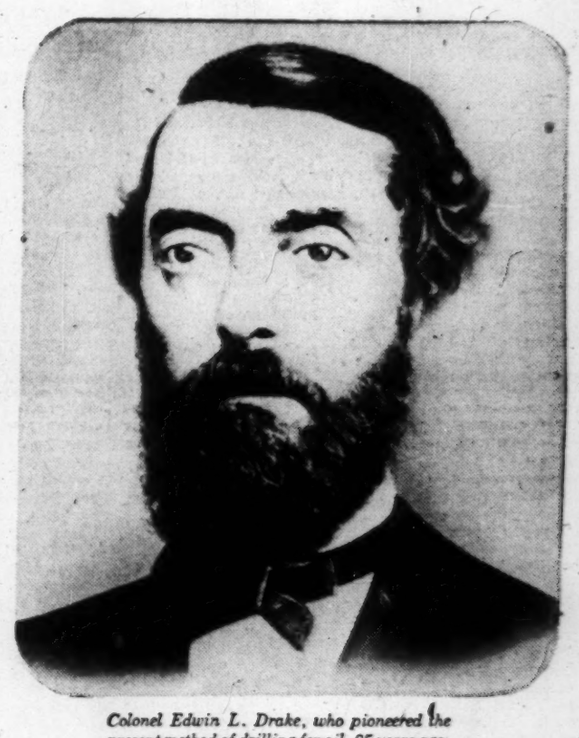
The first drilled oil well in the world. From this beginning grew America's great petroleum industry.


Colonel Edwin L. Drake, who pioneered the present method of drilling for oil, 85 years ago.

85 years ago a new civilization was born

THERE are moments in history when the ticking of the clock of Time is heard. Moments when an old way of life passes . . . and a new civilization is born.

85 years ago, on August 27, 1859, such a moment occurred. There were men who felt it even then. There is no one who denies it now.

For on that day, a simple, honest man by the name of Edwin Drake, unleashed for all the world a vast new reservoir of power, a staggering new source of energy, an incredible new means for transforming and improving man's way of life. On that day, Colonel Edwin Drake brought in the first drilled oil well in the world.

Oil . . . liquid gold . . . flowing treasure! For some men, it meant only that. But there were others who grasped its significance, and who saw in oil one of mankind's mightiest servants. It was such men who built up the petroleum industry as we know it today. Men, like the founders of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, who sought to make oil available to all America, for the needs of industry and transportation and agriculture.

It was Tide Water which built the first pipe line from the oil fields of Pennsylvania to the refineries of the Eastern Coast in 1878. Built it against the obstacles of unyielding nature and the opposition of unscrupulous men; built it with courage and skill and devotion across uncharted lands and swirling rivers and towering mountains. Built it in defiance of death itself . . . and built it so well that it still serves our nation today!

That pioneer spirit of Tide Water has remained alive during all these decades. Richer fuel, more powerful gasoline, better lubricants, more efficient service . . . these have been the constant products of that spirit.

Today, the vast resources of Tide Water Associated Oil Company are devoted to one great task: supplying America's armed might with the fuel of Victory. But the pioneering spirit of Tide Water Associated is not asleep. Out of this war will come still greater products, still more mighty gasolines and fuels . . . still greater servants placed at the disposal of mankind.

The civilization that was born 85 years ago has yet to reach its fulfillment. You can be sure that Tide Water Associated Oil Company will play no small part in that task, in the days of peace to come.

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World's Largest Refiner of Pennsylvania Oils
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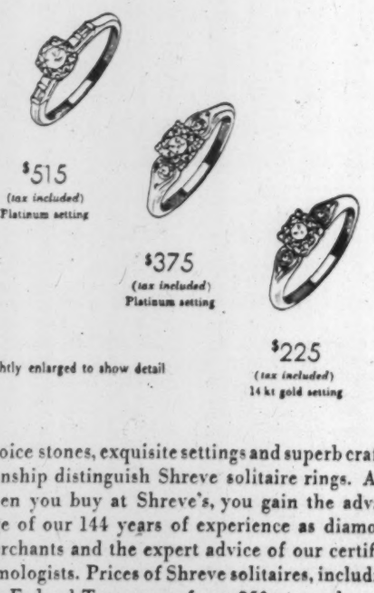
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WANTED
IDEAS, INVENTIONS, HIGH-PRECISION PRODUCTS FOR POST-WAR MANUFACTURE
This Company, with 2 modern factories, and 1,400 employees, at present engaged in the most exacting type of high-precision war production, wants new inventions or products requiring high-precision and skill for post-war production. Consider outright purchase or royalty basis.
Write New Products Division, Dept. CS824
The MB Manufacturing Co.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Labor-Shortage Label Hit After 'Ad' in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24—A want ad in a Hartford newspaper touched off an argument on the Connecticut manpower situation this week which reached the Congressional Record and is likely to have continued reverberations until the day comes when the "critical-shortage" label is finally removed from the central Connecticut labor market areas.

The War Manpower Commission, which is seeking far and wide for workers to man Pacific Coast war industries, paid for the ad in the Hartford Courant asking workers to leave Connecticut and take jobs in the Far West.

Since Hartford is an area of "critical labor shortage" where nearly every job is under the strict control of the War Manpower Commission and manufacturers are barred from many kinds of nonwar work, this appeal for migrant workers seemed inconsistent to the Courant's editor.

Representative William J. Miller, who represents the Hartford District in the House, had the editor's remarks published in the Congressional Record. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and Mayor William H. Mortensen of Hartford took occasion to prod the WMC publicly for its slowness in changing the designation of the Hartford labor market. Both have contended that the critical shortage of workers in Hartford has passed, and the WMC should recognize this fact by removal of the restrictions.

William G. Ennis, area director for the WMC, forecast that the designation of Hartford as in a No. 1 critical area will soon be changed. He has recommended that this be done, he said.

The Hartford workers were being recruited for the Hanford Engineering Works. Laborers, heavy-duty mechanics, sheet-metal workers, structural-iron workers, heavy-duty oilers, brush painters and registered nurses were wanted. Connecticut's quota for the July-August period was set at 74.

In the advertising, similar to appeals in other papers through the nation, workers were told that they would not be taken if their highest skills were being utilized on the jobs they hold now. This week 15 men had been hired in Hartford for the West Coast jobs. None of them, said the United States Employment Service, had been employed in Hartford war plants. They are all construction workers.

Barbados Worker Plan

The worst labor pinch in Connecticut today is in foundries and forge shops. The work is heavy, the pay not the highest in war industry. This week plans were announced to recruit natives of Barbados for work in foundries in Waterbury, New Haven, and Meriden.

Local unions, according to the WMC, must approve the importation, and manufacturers must pay their traveling expenses from the West Indies, and agree to provide food similar to that of the West Indian natives. The men are to be hired for 90 days. If the contract is not renewed, they will be returned to their homes.

Women in Jobs Debated

Whether there is any need today of women workers in industry, beyond the normal number employed in peacetime, was debated in a meeting of the Connecticut War Council. Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti started the argument with the assertion that women are needed in their homes, and it is time they went back there. Juvenile delinquency would not be so great a problem, said the Attorney General, if women attended to their families instead of going out to work.

Herman W. Steinkraus, President of the Bridgeport Brass Corporation and Chairman of the War Council's Committee on Manpower, challenged Mr. Pallotti's statement. "We still have production schedules to meet," he said. "The war is not yet over."

There was no conclusion to the argument.

Senate Nominees Differ

United States Senator John A. Danaher and Brien McMahon, his Democratic opponent in the November election, have opened the fall political fight. Mr. McMahon wants Senator Danaher to state his position on postwar alliances with the nation's allies. "I don't intend to let Senator Danaher remain in the bulrushes," he declared. "It's going to be Danaher or myself to vote for on this peace treaty."

"Someone should tell Mr. McMahon," replied the Senator, "that in the bulrushes a great prophet was found."

Hospital Expenses Paid

Persons treated at the Hartford Municipal Hospital after the circus fire will have no bills to pay. The Hartford Board of Welfare Commissioners has voted that no bills be sent to any of these patients unless asked for. In that case the charge will be a flat rate of $6 a day with no extras.

The Hartford Red Cross is reimbursing the city for extra expenses incurred by the hospital in the circus fire disaster.

Standees in Busses

Connecticut's four principal motor bus lines have joined in a petition to the Public Utilities Commission for relaxation of the rules on standees in busses. The busses could carry more passengers with safety, they believe, and traffic is now so heavy that the additional capacity could be used to the advantage of the public.

Paper Salvaging Off 111,530 Lbs. From Month Ago

Salvaging of wastepaper lagged by 111,530 pounds in Boston's first 14 wards yesterday, compared with returns made last month in a similar period, although a collection of 268,400 pounds of paper in Wards 11 through 14 represented the week's high.

Thus far, 583,930 pounds have been collected this week in the 14 wards, compared with 695,460 for last month. Salvage authorities issued a special appeal to residents in the last eight wards asking that renewed efforts be made to cull every scrap of paper from its hiding place.

Collections continued today in Wards 15 through 18, and the monthly drive will end tomorrow in Wards 19 through 22.

Yesterday's winners of War Bonds offered by the the Boston Salvage Committee to wastepaper contributors were Ann McCarthy of South Boston, Susan Sullivan of South Boston, R. C. Cummings of Roxbury, and Richard Sullivan of Jamaica Plain.

★ARMY-NAVY★
NEW OVERSEAS STRIPES FOR WORLD WAR II.
RIBBON BARS
SHOULDER PATCHES
(Any combination of ribbons mounted while you wait)
All American and many foreign ribbons in stock.
ROSENFIELD
★UNIFORM COMPANY★
15 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON

WANTED

A MAN WHO KNOWS MARBLE FROM QUARRY TO SALES

To such a man we offer an exceptional opportunity. Replies in strict confidence. Box G-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

German Prisoners Make Happy Harvesters

United States Army Signal Corps

Potato Crop Saved by War-Prisoner Labor Bagged

Top: Alden R. Wheeler, on his 175-year-old Concord farm, gets his answer in smiles when he asks if the potatoes look good to the Germans, captured during the Normandy invasion. The Yankee farmer credits the saving of his cabbage crop to the work of this same crew. Lower: Two German prisoners of war from the Fort Devens stockade hold bunches of carrots which have been dug on the D'Arrigo brothers farm in Concord, as the prisoners meet a manpower shortage which threatened the loss of many crops on Middlesex farms.

Escaped Nazi Is Captured In Lancaster

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Oscar Maehlmann, was back at Fort Devens, Mass., prisoner's camp today following a brief sojourn into the Massachusetts countryside.

The German prisoner of war, who escaped from Fort Devens Tuesday, was taken into custody by Peter N. Sonia, Chief of Police, of Lancaster, Mass., at 6:45 this morning, following a phone call from Herbert L. Rand, Bolton Road, Lancaster.

Mr. Rand, a member of a Share-the Ride Club, was waiting for his driver, John Jailo of Groton, Mass., who arrived much excited and declaring that he thought he had just "given that escaped German prisoner a ride."

Chief Sonia, who lives across the street from the Rand House, was soon roused out of bed by Mr. Rand, one of his auxiliary policemen. Mr. Jailo explained that he had picked up a man on Packard Street in North Lancaster and became suspicious of him when "he refused to talk very much and when he did it was in broken English."

Wasting no time, Chief Sonia headed into town and soon found Maehlmann "standing at the corner of George Hill Road and Main Street." The escaped prisoner refused to admit that he was the man being sought by police and military authorities all through New England, but claimed he was merely going from Shirley, Mass., to Worcester.

The Chief took the prisoner to Clinton, Mass., where he was put into a cell where he readily admitted that he was Oscar Maehlmann. Upon being questioned as to what he had been doing for the last two days, Maehlmann merely shrugged and replied "just walking around."

At 8:45 a. m., FBI representatives took charge of the prisoner and started back to Fort Devens with him. Oscar Maehlmann was just another German who, through no choice of his own, was going back to where he came from.

Nazi Prisoners Save Crops By Work on Bay State Farms

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

German prisoners of war, fresh from the battlefields of France, now harvesting vegetables and fruits on Middlesex farms and orchards are preventing a serious crop loss. Such is the seasoned opinion of practical dirt farmers and fruit growers of Littleton and Concord.

When the peak of the harvest season is reached, these German P. O. W. units will be working over an extended area. So that the public may be aware of the facts behind this employment and not be confused by rumors that might arise, a press tour of several farms and orchards where the Germans already are proving their value was arranged by the First Service Command.

The hillside orchard of Mrs. Mary E. Yapp of Littleton, where 10 Germans were picking the 1,500-bushel crop of Gravenstein apples, was the first stop. On the fourth day of the 12-day project, the pickers were climbing the ladders, picking the apples, holding the stem and blossom ends to avoid bruises, and filling more than 200 boxes.

Experienced Ben. Franklin Jacobs, overseer of the orchard, credits the use of the P. O. W.'s for "saving the crop." Already recent high winds have spoiled many apples as "drops," while in some instances, windblown and uprooted trees allowed the recent heat wave to "bake the apples" as they lost their leaf enclosures.

Slow at first, according to Mr. Jacobs, the Germans are picking up speed and are "careful pickers, avoiding bruises and do as I tell them." Clad in blue dungarees with P. W. stenciled on coats and trousers, some still wore the shorts and distinctive field hat of the Afrika Korps. Another prisoner volunteered the information that he was "the only sailor," from a destroyer that had been torpedoed and sunk.

Leaving the rolling countryside of Littleton, the broad, level acres of Concord were soon reached where a group of the P. O. W.'s were found on the Yankee farm of the Anson Wheeler estate. Operated by two brothers, Alden R. and Raymond Wheeler, this Middlesex property has a history of more than 175 years owned and managed by the same family.

Raising squash, rhubarb, corn, potatoes, and cabbage, Alden Wheeler said that the cabbage crop of the 150-acre farm would have "gone if we hadn't got this help." Asked if the prisoners showed any farm skill, the tall Yankee farmer replied, "Yes, when we went to hoeing cabbage, only two needed to be told."

During the summer, a large number of schoolboys and schoolgirls have been employed on the Concord farms. Last week they started to leave for schools. Then the P. O. W. units were engaged. "We'd be in a tough spot without them," said Mr. Wheeler.

A couple of miles from this old Yankee farm, the Andy Boy Farm, owned by the D'Arrigo brothers, had 20 P. O. W.'s digging their 25-acre carrot field. Producing celery, broccoli, and carrots, the 125-acre farm is supervised by Frank Palumbo of Concord.

An average of about 150 prisoners from the Fort Devens prisoner-of-war stockade are working on six or seven Massachusetts farms daily, according to Col. Harold G. Storke, who is in charge of all prisoners of war at Fort Devens. In September, when the fruit-picking season is at its height, more than 1,000 are expected to be engaged in the apple harvest alone.

Transportation for the prisoners is provided by the contracting farmer. In some instances, busses are hired to take the Germans to near-by farms which are in the same neighborhood.

In order to secure the P. O. W. labor, the farmer must have his request approved by the War Manpower Commission and the War Foods Administration. After securing this official O. K., the farmer enters into a contract with the War Department. Prevailing wage rates are paid to the War Department by the contractor. No wage relationship exists between the farmer and the P. O. W.'s directly.

In the majority of cases, the German units work at least a nine-hour day. Their pay is at the rate of 80 cents per day and is in the form of canteen checks. Special situations, such as the picking of apples, allows a piece rate to be established whereby the best workers might increase their allowance to not more than $1.20 a day. At no time do the prisoners receive money, although they are permitted to bank any surplus with the Treasury Department which will be given to them when they are returned to their homeland.

Mabel Slade Vickery

NATICK, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Miss Mabel Slade Vickery, who passed on here yesterday, was prominent in Chicago educational activities.

A native of Winchester, Mass., she went to Chicago after her graduation from Salem Normal School (now Teachers' College) and was a founder of Girls' Latin School and Boys Latin School in the midwestern city. Miss Vickery returned East after her retirement several years ago.

Jobless Bay State Vets May Apply For Benefits Beginning on Sept. 4

Eligible veterans may apply for unemployment benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights at any of the 35 United States Employment Services offices in Massachusetts, beginning Sept. 4, and receive immediate attention from the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, Robert E. Marshall, Director, announced today.

Allowances of $20 a week are provided in the bill for unemployed veterans who are ready and able to work, provided their term of service in the armed forces has amounted to 90 days or they were discharged for service-connected physical disability.

Veterans are instructed to bring their discharge papers and their Social Security cards to the U. S. E. S. offices when making application. Prompt action is promised by Mr. Marshall who points out that there is no waiting period for the unemployment benefit to become effective. First checks are expected to be ready within a week of application.

All veterans who are unemployed are urged by Mr. Marshall to make application at these offices because the same staff will handle claims under the Massachusetts Employment Security Law. Length of service or condition of discharge has no bearing on claims under the State law, Mr. Marshall explained, so that his office will serve all unemployed veterans who apply.

Wilbraham to Graduate 10 Students on Sept. 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Aug. 24—Senior students who have finished their scholastic programs in three years at Wilbraham Academy by attending two summer sessions will be graduated during commencement exercises closing the 1944 summer classes, Saturday, Sept. 2, in the Alumni Memorial Chapel. The speaker will be Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, Rector of Emmanuel Church in Boston.

Students who will be graduated on Sept. 2 are Thomas C. Brown, West Springfield, Mass.; Chapin M. Barritt, Bridgeport, Conn.; John C. Chatterton, Pawtucket, R. I.; Charles N. Dezer, 3d, Englewood, N. J.; Edward C. Fisher, Putnam, Conn.; Allen M. Grace, Longmeadow, Mass.; Allan C. Noble, Englewood, N. J.; George W. Patch, Forestville, Conn.; Edward A. Quackenbush, Worcester, Mass.; and Americo Rodriguez, Jr., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

MASS. REGISTERED NURSES

preferably with industrial experience, for Waltham company. Write Box N-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15.

Smith Patterson Co. Inc.

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Distinctive diamond engagement ring of white gold

At our new location..45 Summer St.
BOSTON

11 Bay State Seafarers Get Commissions

War Activities of New England

Licensed officers in the merchant marine are receiving commissions in the United States Maritime Service, with 11 Bay State seafarers receiving their commissions during the past two weeks, the Boston office of the War Shipping Administration announced today. Applications may be made at the office at 177 Milk Street, and applicants are advised to bring licenses and letters of recommendation for prompt action.

Those on the list from Massachusetts include:

Louis DePalma of Everett, as captain; Robert E. Taylor of Newburyport, as commander; Henry L. Gorczyca of Salem, as lieut. commander; Carl H. Bromberg of Somerville, as lieut. commander; John J. Brozek of Three Rivers, as lieut. commander; Robert B. Fowler of Billerica, as lieut. commander; William E. Dwyer of East Weymouth, as lieut. (jg); James A. Oda of Andover, as lieut. (jg); Irving T. McArthur of Hyannis, as lieut. (jg); George W. Parish of Boston, as lieut. (jg); George J. Smith of Winthrop, as ensign.

Airmen Promoted

Three Bay State airmen with the Army's Eighth Air Force based in England have won promotions and an Air Medal according to dispatches received here today.

Two pilots of B-17 Flying Fortresses have been promoted to the rank of first lieutenants. They are Chester P. Gunn of Reading and Peter D. Hartnett of Marlboro. Both fliers already have received the Air Medal for battle action over Europe.

Heavy bombardment missions, in which he participated as a waist gunner in a Flying Fortress has won the Air Medal for Staff Sergeant Edmond R. Guerin of Cambridge.

State Guard Review

Following a final review at Camp Chase, Hingham, 1,200 members of the Massachusetts State Guard were told by Governor Saltonstall yesterday afternoon that their mission was vital to the Commonwealth and that he was confident of their ability after their fine showing at the encampment.

The review brought to a close the summer session of the State Guard, the first since its organization in 1941. Companies from all parts of the State have attended the field exercises which have featured instruction in safety patrol work and guard duty.

Infantrymen Decorated

"Meritorious service in action" has won the Bronze Star Medals for four New England infantrymen, according to an announcement from the War Department today.

They are Pfc. Ernest Cormier of Lawrence, Pfc. Wilfred L. Crozier of Quincy, Private Alfred Masi of Springfield, all in Massachusetts, and Sergeant Charles H. Durocher of Bennington, Vt.

Early Christmas Mailing

Christmas parcels for American prisoners of war in European prison camps should be mailed promptly, according to advices from the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross. Pointing out that swift progress of the Allied forces in Europe is disrupting all mail and transportation systems, immediate mailing is imperative if the parcels are to reach their destinations by Christmas.

Families of war prisoners are advised to use the "current next-of-kin label" in sending the holiday gift packages as no special label will be issued by the Provost Marshal General's office. Every American prisoner of war in Germany and all civilian internees will be sent gift packages through the Philadelphia packing center of the Red Cross, according to the bulletin which explains that a large surplus of shipments has been allowed to cover those captured between shipment date and Christmas.

Recreation For Service People

Thursday, Aug. 24

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968.

Dances With Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker-Buddies' Club, Bartholomew, North Station Club, J. M. & S., Kope's, Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's, Esplanade Club, Formal, "on the River." Open-Air Dancing.

Informal Parts: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

S. S. Fort o' Fun: Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Open-Air Dancing.

Bridge Tournament: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

"Scavenger Hunt": J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Free photos, 8 p. m.

Finger-Painting: Buddies' Club, 3 p. m.

Baseball? (tomorrow) Braves Field, 3 p. m. Braves vs. Phillies.

Tufts Poll Gives Dewey 64 Per Cent

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey defeated President Roosevelt in a straw vote of the Tufts College student body, the Tufts Weekly announced today. Governor Dewey polled 64 per cent of 350 votes cast. President Roosevelt received 34 per cent and Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, 2 per cent. Among faculty members Governor Dewey led by a 5 to 1 margin.

The straw vote was the second taken in recent weeks at Tufts. The first vote in which approximately 1,200 ballots were cast the New York Governor led by approximately 100 votes.

A new vote was taken when Tufts Socialists complained that Mr. Thomas was not on the ballot and others claimed that 600 votes had been stolen.

Ceilings on Male Labor Effective in Boston Sept. 1

An employment ceiling, restricting Greater Boston companies to the number of full-time male workers on their pay rolls Aug. 1, will go into effect on Sept. 1 as part of a program designed to halt an exodus of workers from war plants to less essential activities.

The order, announced by Leon J. Kowal, Greater Boston Area Director of the War Manpower Commission, affects all Greater Boston firms employing eight or more workers, and is effective for 60 days, after which it will be re-examined for possible revision.

Female workers are not affected by the order, because "during the past four months the women of the area have struck to their war jobs," Mr. Kowal said.

400 Plants Notified

Approximately 400 war plants in Greater Boston holding top priority ratings have been notified by letter what their job ceiling is, and according to Mr. Kowal these ceilings are in excess of present employment. All but these 400 firms must proceed on the basis of Aug. 1 employment.

The Labor-Management Committee of WMC said today, "We believe that every lawful step that can be taken to stop the flow of male workers from essential to less essential activities must be taken immediately if our critical war production is not to suffer with dire results to our fighting men. . . . We further believe that too little notice is being paid to our war in the Pacific and to the problem of supplies and men that are and will be necessary to defeat the Japanese."

The notice warned that although women are not now included in the order, "ceilings for female workers will be recommended if that step becomes necessary to maintain our production schedules."

The job ceiling program already has been set up in other principal cities in New England.

Appeals Provided

Appeals from the directive may be made by any employer, and a committee made up of members of management and organized labor equally, has been established by the Labor-Management Committee.

Adjustments will be granted an essential employer provided the request indicates urgency of war production or essential community service sufficient to justify the increase. Less essential employers will be granted adjustments also, provided the adjustment "will not adversely affect the labor supply of male workers in essential work and that undue hardship to the employer would otherwise result."

The War Manpower Commission said that Boston faces a shortage of 10,900 male workers for war industries at present and that the drop-out rate from war jobs has increased in recent weeks.

Part-time workers and World War II veterans are exempted from the provisions of this order, as are school children doing vacation work.

Order Outlines Overseas Duty For All Men at Camp Endicott

All men at Camp Endicott, Naval Construction Training Center, Davisville, R. I., who have had 18 months ashore are slated for overseas duty, according to a directive from the Bureau of Naval Personnel received there recently. Such men are to be assigned to construction battalions and replacement units with overseas destinations.

Similar action in either being taken or has been completed in Naval establishments throughout New England according to officers at the First Naval District in Boston. Immediate overseas shipment is not the lot of everyone placed on the availability list, Navy officials explained as the demands of the service determine the number of men needed for such stations.

By Dec. 1, 1944, the re-assignment process at Camp Endicott is to leave only four classes of men there. They are:

Those classified by the Bureau of Naval Personnel on approved reports of medical survey for limited shore duty, who have returned from overseas service.

Those classified by the Bureau of Naval Personnel on approved reports of medical survey for shore duty within the continental limits of the United States, who have had no prior overseas' service.

Those having physical defects or service connected disabilities which do not disqualify them for shore duty outside the continental limits of the United States, who have had prior overseas' service.

Those qualified for all duties who have returned from a tour of duty outside the continental limits of the United States.

Future policy to be followed at this camp will not allow any men to be retained here unless they have served a tour of duty outside the continental limits of the United States. The 18 months shore-duty limit will apply to all veterans returning to shore bases. They will be eligible for overseas assignment again after an 18-months tour of duty at home.

Strike Continues At Rhode Island Kaiser Shipyard

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP)—A walkout of 1,650 Walsh-Kaiser shipyard boilermakers continued today despite a national War Labor Board directive that the men return to work, and a telegram from the union's international president that the stoppage was "unauthorized" and "against my wishes."

A picket line was established outside the big shipyard, which is building combat-cargo ships for the Navy, and some of the hoisting engineers, members of another American Federation of Labor union hitherto unaffected by the dispute that began with the discharge of four boilermaker union members, refused to pass through it.

The boilermakers yesterday heard return-to-work appeals, broadcast by loudspeaker, from three men who were introduced by a management spokesman as former servicemen, now members of the local union, and by a fourth who was introduced as a former shipyard worker now in the Army.

A management spokesman said that only 200 of the 1,750 boilermakers normally employed on the "graveyard" shift had checked in, and that many of them left within a few minutes.

5 Bay State Men Navy Casualties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Five Massachuscetts men are listed in a Navy Department casualty list today, among 285 personnel killed, wounded, missing, or prisoners of war.

The latest figures raise the total Navy losses since Pearl Harbor to 56,257 in all categories.

The Massachusetts men are:

Anderson, Frank R., Field Music, First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve, Wounded, Allston.

Palumbo, Earnest V., Corp., United States Marine Corps Reserve, Wounded, Franklin.

Peroaky, Robert S., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve, Wounded, Springfield.

Sherman, Fred, Jr., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve, Wounded, Everett, Boston.

Termasiewicz, Roma E., Corp., United States Marine Corps Reserve, Wounded, Gardner.

Mrs. Grace Bagley

Mrs. Grace Bagley, of Boston, who passed on Aug. 22 at Kennebunkport, Maine, participated in philanthropic projects and in politics.

A native of Champaign, Ill., she became interested in charitable work and politics shortly after her marriage to Frederick Phillips Bagley. For some time she devoted her attention to Hull House in Chicago.

She was appointed by Will H. Hays in 1920 a member of the Republican National Advisory Committee. She was also chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Women's Division of the Party at the same time. She once headed the political department of the Women's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts.

In 1928 Mrs. Bagley was chairman of the Hoover headquarters in Massachusetts and in 1929 she was appointed to the Advisory Education Committee by Wilbur Ray Lyman Wilbur, then Secretary of the Interior. She headed the motion picture committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, but in 1933, refused the post of motion picture code authority because she felt she would be powerless to stop the practice of "block booking."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps G5 through L5 will become valid Sept. 1. They will be good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Coptic Textiles at Museum—Eleven More Plays Scheduled for Early Fall

Decorative Household Arts Shown in Striking Display

A fine selection of Coptic textiles has been put on display in the great textile corridor on the second floor of the Museum of Fine Arts. It is a display that is striking in its beautiful designs, and rich in vivid and luxuriant color. Strips and fragments show an accomplishment in a minor art of such fascination that modern painters like Matisse and Braque have gone to these decorative morsels for ideas and inspiration. The Coptic textiles have become items sought eagerly by collectors. They now rank among the foremost of decorative textiles in the history of that craft.

As art history progresses, this is a minor art, and what is more it is an attainment of an era of cultural decline in Egypt. Indeed, there was cultural confusion, for the Egyptian tradition carried on weakly, the introduction of Greek and Roman elements with the eventual conquest forced a mixture, and harmony eventually came with the Christianization of the land.

Coptic art was a decorative expression in ceramics, ivory, textiles and stone. The designs in the various materials were more or less the same. In characteristic manner they reflected the life of the times. Fabrics are the most profuse Coptic remains available today. They come from the tombs of rich and poor. They show the fashions of the time in dress and household decoration. There are coverlets, garments and hangings.

In a way that is typical with household arts, certain subjects persisted despite radical changes in belief. Greek mythological subjects are woven into Coptic cloths as late as the sixth century. Some of the Hellenic and Persian symbols were adopted by the early Christians, given a different interpretation. Sometimes the pagan themes lost their meaning altogether and were acknowedged as sheer ornament. The fruits, leaves, and flowers, the vines and animals must have been treated for their sheer charm. Later, scriptural subjects were introduced on the loom, when there was a complete assimilation of foreign elements in Christian art of the Middle Ages.

The pieces at the Museum show how the pattern is conditioned by the weaving, how accents in designs and directions of pattern are determined by the relation of warp thread to weft.

The original garments from which these pieces came were linen or wool. They were tapestry woven, and sometimes had brocaded patterns. The Coptic textile is noteworthy for its colors, often vivid with red and orange and purple; often a deep purplish brown. The patterns are remarkable for a fascinating mannerism which has been called "staccato angularity." The textiles from Pre-Inca Peru are sometimes compared with the Coptic for vitality of design and beauty of color.

D. A.

June Allyson

In "Two Girls and a Sailor," to be seen at the Exeter Theater, Aug. 27-30.

© Bachrach

Georges Laurent

Director of the Boston Flute Players Club, which will take part in the third pair of concerts in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's summer series, in New England Mutual Hall, Aug. 27-28.

Vandamm

Helen Taylor

The Mary Skinner of the "Life With Father" company that opens an engagement at the Colonial Monday.

'Father' Returns Monday; Hampden in New Comedy

The new theatrical season, taking off Monday with "Last Stop" (which remains for a second week at the Wilbur), will add two items to its repertory next week. "Life With Father" comes to the Colonial Monday for its fourth visit to Boston, and on Tuesday night Walter Hampden will appear as guest star in a new comedy, "Come Be My Love," at the Cambridge Summer Theater. Here is the schedule as it stands today:

Life With Father—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Aug. 28. Fourth engagement in Boston of Howard Lindsay's and Russel Crouse's comedy based on Clarence Day's stories. Carl Benton Reid and Betty Linley will head the cast.

Come Be My Love—At the Cambridge Summer Theater, beginning Tuesday, Aug. 29, Walter Hampden in a new comedy by Edward Caulfield, to be presented in association with and staged by Arthur J. Beckhard. The engagement is for two weeks, with matinees Labor Day and Wednesday of the second week in addition to the usual Saturday matinees.

Wallflower—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday afternoon, Sept. 4. Play by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham which had a considerable run in New York last season, now starting on tour. The company includes Betty Blythe, Frank McNellis, Sonya Stokowski, Kay Buckley, Lloyd Edwards, Alexander Campbell, Paula McLean, John Marston, Patricia Quinn O'Hara, Gwen Barlow, Christina Esslay, Paul Marlin, Ray Frey, William Burnett and Charles Snyder. Samuel Leve has done the single setting and Meyer Davis, orchestra leader, is the producer.

Down to Miami—At the Shubert beginning Monday evening, Sept. 4, a new comedy by Conrad Westervelt, Edgar MacGregor is the producer, Jack B. Daniels is directing, and Stewart Chaney has designed the sets. Marion Harvey, a dancer, will play Miss Miami Beach, and other roles will be taken by Robert Leonard, Elaine Ellis, Charles Lang, Merle Maddern, Herbert Hayes, Lyn Logan, Brian O'Mara, Dora Weisman, John Gould, Ann Franklin, and Zac Caully. For one week only.

Othello—At the Shubert, beginning Monday Sept. 11. Paul Robeson in a return engagement of Margaret Webster's production of the Shakespearean tragedy which was presented by the Theater Guild through most of last season in New York. One week only.

Men to the Sea—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Sept. 11. New play by Herbert Kubly about the wives of men at sea and the problems which face a group of them living in a boarding house in Brooklyn. Howard Bay is designing the settings. Dave Wolper is the producer. Toni Gilman will be the leading woman. Patricia Peardon has not yet been replaced. Others in the cast are Randolph Echoles, Michael Strong, Paul Crabtree, and Tom Noonan.

The Perfect Marriage—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Sept. 18, new play by Samson Raphaelson. Victor Jory and Miriam Hopkins will head a cast of seven which will include Martha Sleeper and Joyce Van Patten. Cheryl Crawford is the producer. Two weeks engagement.

Mama's Bank Account—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 2. Dramatization by John Van Druten of a collection of stories by Kathryn Forbes about a Norwegian-American family. Mady Christians will be in the cast, and Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II are the producers. Two weeks engagement.

Harriet—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 9. Helen Hayes beginning a transcontinental tour in Gilbert Miller's production of the play by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements about Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Rebecca—At the Plymouth, beginning Oct. 16, Daphne Du Maurier's dramatization of her novel, featuring Diana Barrymore, Bramwell Fletcher, and Florence Reed. Also in the cast are Margaret Bannerman, Franklyn Fox and Claude Horton. Produced by Victor Payne-Jennings. In Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series.

Laughing Room Only—At Shubert beginning Oct. 16, the new Olsen and Johnson musical show.

'Last Stop' Held Over

"Last Stop" will remain at the Wilbur for another week of practice and revision before going to New York. The opening at the Barrymore is now set for Sept. 5.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—"Southland Calling."
4:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Something for the Girls.
5:45 p.m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign off.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Marriage Is for Single People," by Stanley Richards. Starring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Adventures of Mark Twain." Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. News and Short Films. 2, 5, 7:55.

Fenway—"Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova, Richard Lane. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"In Society," Abbot and Costello. 10:55 a. m., 1:43, 4:30, 7:19, 10:17. "Escape to Danger." Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak. 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:07, 5:55, 8:43.

Kenmore—"Heaven Can Wait." Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. "Pittsburgh," 1, 4:35, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwick. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Minstrel Man." Benny Fields, Gladys George. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8.

Modern—"Four Jills and a Jeep." 10:15 a. m., 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Kansas City Kitty." Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 9:50 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Paramount—"Man from 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova, Richard Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO—Boston—"Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway. 9:56 a. m., 12:36, 3, 5:33, 7:57, 10:21. Stage Show: 11:32 a. m., 1:56, 4:29, 6:53, 9:17.

Scollay—"The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea. 11:38 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.

State—"Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15.

South Station Theater—"Global Air Routes." "Travelogue." Comedy, Three Cartoons, National War News. Continuous.

Telepix—"Scotland." "Nesbitt's Immortal Blacksmith," "Golden Gloves Contests," "Arizona with Pitzpatrick," "Mexican Crafts," "Skiing," "Popular Science Review," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier, Stephanie Bachelor. 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, William Eythe. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman, Irene Manning. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Chip Off the Old Block," D. O'Connor, P. Ryan. "Texas Masquerade," William Boyd. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Four Feathers," Merle Oberon, Robert Paige. "Her Primitive Man," Regent: "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Black Parachute," John Carradine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary, Marion Martin.
Coolidge Corner: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "South of Dixie," Ann Gwynne, David Bruce.
Cleveland Circle: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Follow the Leader," East Side Kids. 2, 8.
University: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "This Is the Life," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 3, 6:15, 9:25.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:15, 7, 9:21.
Park: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Story of Doctor Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 8:15. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 4:15, 10.

LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "City of Missing Girls," H. B. Warner, Astrid Allwyn. "I'll Sell My Life."

MALDEN—Granada: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:23, 5:32, 8:40.
Auditorium: "Two Girls and a Sailor."

MEDFORD—Medford: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, George Raft. "They Made Me a Criminal," Ann Sheridan.
Fellows: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble." Mickey Rooney. "Jam Session," Ann Miller.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.

NATICK—Colonial: "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 2:46, 8:46. Selected shorts.

Wyatt: "The Mummy's Ghost," John Carradine, Lon Chaney. 1:52, 7, 10. "This is the Life," Susan Foster, Donald O'Connor. 3:27, 8:28.

Strand: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:42, 7, 9:47. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 2:22, 8:32.

Maplewood: "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence. 1:52, 7:52. "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:58, 8:58.

Orpheum: "Hayfoot," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 2:20, 9:45. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 3:20, 8:05.

NATTAPAN—Oriental: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.

NEWTON—Strand: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Pete Smith Specialty."

Alhambra: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Louise Albritton. "Call of South Seas," Janet Martin, Allan Lane.

Strand: "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. "The Voodoo Man," Bela Lugosi, John Carradine.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Water Front," J. Carroll Naish.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 2:05, 7:50. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Spring Fever," Kay Kyser, Lena Horne. "Mineseeper," Richard Arlen.
Coolidge: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Tunisian Victory."

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Gloria De Haven, June Allyson. "March of Time's—Back Door to Tokyo."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson, Joe Devlin.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker.

News of the Screen

Columbia has cast Marguerite Chapman in the feminine lead opposite Paul Muni in "Counterattack," which Zoltan Korda will direct. Miss Chapman's role is the only feminine part in the picture. Larry Parks gets an important featured spot.

* * *

William Castle, now directing the second in Columbia's series of "Whistler" pictures starring Richard Dix, has been given a leave of absence to go to New York upon completion of his current assignment, to direct a new play, "If a Body," by Jane Hinton. H. Clay Blaney will produce it for the Shuberts.

* * *

Joyce Reynolds, recently seen in "Janie," and Eleanor Parker, of "Between Two Worlds," have been elevated to star rating by Warner Bros. Miss Reynolds will next appear in "Hollywood Canteen," to be followed by leading parts in "Janie Meets the Marines," "Mildred Pierce" and "Junior Miss." Miss Parker appears in the forthcoming "The Very Thought of You." She now is playing opposite Paul Henreid in "Of Human Bondage," currently before the cameras.

* * *

Frank Borzage has been signed by RKO Radio studios to direct "The Spanish Main," Technicolor story of pirate adventures, in which Paul Henreid, Maureen O'Hara and Walter Slezak will be starred.

* * *

Billie Burke, Arthur Treacher, and Rod Cameron will have leading roles in Universal's musical, "Swing Out, Sister."

Joyce Reynolds, who played the title role in "Janie," is to be starred by Warner Brothers in a film version of "Mildred Pierce," a mystery story by James M. Cain.

* * *

"Sweet Georgia Brown," a musical with an all-Negro cast, has been added to the RKO Radio production slate of John H. Auer. The studio is negotiating with MGM to borrow Lena Horne for the title role.

Today on Short Waves

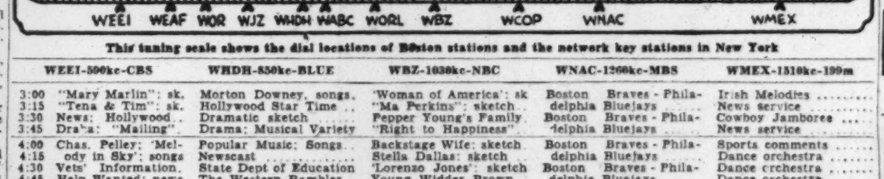
Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLC5, 9.54-meg., 31.4m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English, XGOY, 9.64meg., 31.1m.
Guatemala—1:45 p. m.—Marimba Program, TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter, GRH, 9.82meg., 30.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3-m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSU, 7.26-meg., 41.3m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Perspective," H. V. Hodson, GRH, 9.82meg., 30.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11-meg., 49.1m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Will Hay in "The Diary of a Dominie," GRH, 9.82meg., 30.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Popular Music, TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Melbourne—10:36 p. m.—News; Talks; Music, VLC4, 15.31meg., 19.5m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Theatre; GRH, 9.82meg., 30.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GRC, 2.84meg., 104.2m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves - Phila-	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	delphia Bluejays	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Phila-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Dra'ma: "Mailing"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	delphia Bluejays	News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley: 'Mel-	Popular Music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves - Phila-	Sports comments
4:15	ody in Sky': songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	delphia Bluejays	Dance orchestra
4:30	Vets' Information,	State Dept of Education	Lorenzo Jones' sketch	Boston Braves - Phila-	Dance orchestra
4:45	Help Wanted: news	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	delphia Bluejays	Dance orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	lies; E. Howe	"Easy Rhythm	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter: sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	"Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Off the Record"
5:45	"Inside MGM": int	"Come to the Fair"	'Front Page Farrell' sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One': News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	"The King's Men"	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports: Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News: 6:55 W Shirer	Baseball scores: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Bench on the Key";	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Connee Boswell, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	Paris Liberation drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Mystery Drama	'Charlie Chan': mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Chester Bowles, talk	drama with Ed Beale	Jamaican Harvest Songs	Excursions in Science
8:00	Suspense: Fredric	Ray Henle, news	'Those We Love': drama	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	March: mystery	"Lum 'n' Abner"	'Those We Love': drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Sher-	America's Town Meeting	First Service Command	Sammy Kaye's Variety	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	iff drama: News	'Should a President's	Performance: Variety	Show: Paul Winchell	Irish Melodies
9:00	Maj. Bowes Ama-	Term of Office Be Lim-	Music Hall: Sonny Tufts	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Men-
9:15	teur Program	ited to Eight Years"	Igor Gorin; Bert Lahr	"Screen Test"	delssohn's Symphony
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Harry James' Orchestra	Edw. E. Horton Show;	"Stardust"; Serenade";	No. 4
9:45	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orch.; Drama	guest, Billie Burke	Alfredo Antonini, cond.	Classical Album
10:00	'The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Harry Savoy; Benay Ve-	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy prm.	Silver Nocturne	nuta; P. Van Steeden	Well-Known People: tlk	Jan Savitt's Orch.
10:30	Larry Douglas;	Joe E. Brown: Stop or	March of Time: drama;	Parade; Music Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Or.
10:45	Dolores Gray; or.	Go: quiz; Wm. Bendix	guest, Adm C W Nimitz	Music; Weather	Fats Waller's Orch.
11:00	News: Rideout	Newscast	News: E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Count Basie's Orch.
11:30	"Reva, America";	Fishermen's program	Canadian B. C. Orch.;	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Betty Riley, guest	Musical pgm; News	Williams C min C'n'c'te	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Sidney Shallett, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan: Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News
10:00	'Valiant Lady': sk.	Church in the Wildwood	'Lora Lawton": sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	"Linda Crockett"; sk.
10:15	"Light of World"	Music; Listen, Milady	Robert St. John, news;	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Casablanca"; drama	Yankee House Party-	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Polka Time"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Leon Henderson, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Drifting & Dreaming"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Drifting & Dreaming"	Studio program	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	Yankee Kitchen	Sports comments
2:45	"Ferry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Betty Crocker, talk	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Music and News
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'A Woman of America'	Boston Braves - Phila-	Irish Music
3:15	"Tena and Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	delphia Bluejays base-	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	ball game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves - Phila-	News service
4:00	8 Bells in Boston:	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	delphia Bluejays base-	Sports comments
4:15	Navy show; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	ball game	Andy Kirk's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Braves - Phila-	Mel McIntyre's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	'Young Widder Brown'	delphia Bluejays	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'Inside MGM"; int	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Digest, Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Blondie"; comedy sk.	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Frank Munn, tenor
7:15	We Who Dream: dr	"Blondie"; comedy sk.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	'Yankee Yarns"	"Quis of Two Cities"	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry Comments	"Quis of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00	Chas. Ruggles; Cwas	Ray Henle, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:15	Daley; music; gals	"Parker Family"; dr.	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Return of Nick Carter,	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy; music	"The Adventures of the	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Front"; dr.; News	var. show; Interviews	Thin Man"; drama	ty'; drama; guests	Doug Garron's Music
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: d'Indy
9:15	norant"; comedy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	Symphony No. 2
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Bob Chester's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album: d'Indy
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc.	Symphony No. 2
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15	riety show; orch.	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Glenn Williams' Orch.	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	B. Stern; Gene Sarazen	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orch.
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Network program	Music; Weather	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30	Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; News

LEAVE 9:30 A.M. RETURN 8:00 P.M.
PROVINCETOWN S.S. STEEL PIER
ALL-DAY CRUISE
WEEKDAYS Round Trip

Romania: Another of Hitler's 'Walls' Disintegrates

Continued from Page 1

days ago corresponds to the invasion of the Italian mainland which directly preceded the announcement of the Italian armistice.

But in one respect the Romanians have succeeded far better than the Italians. They apparently caught the Germans—both the High Command and Wilhelmstrasse—completely by surprise.

It seems unlikely that German armed forces in Romania are sufficient to offer any serious opposition. The days when the Wehrmacht could be called in to occupy a refractory ally are gone with the wind. Hence, whereas the Germans in Italy were forewarned and forearmed and able to seize most of that country, it is highly improbable they can hold any considerable portion of Romania, especially as Soviet Gen. Fyodor Tolbukhin and Lieut. Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky are standing close by to aid their newfound ally against its new-made enemies.

Two Nazi Armies Trapped

Already along the Seret River—the one sector of the Romanian front manned by Germans—the remains of the German Sixth and Eighth Armies are reported trapped between the Russians and the Romanians, who, in conformity with orders from Bucharest, have attacked the Germans from the rear. It is the second time the Wehrmacht has had a "Sixth Army" trapped. The other time was at Stalingrad.

Equal in import to the military blow dealt to the Nazis by the loss of Romania is the economic loss.

It deprives them of the largest grain-producing country in the Balkans.

It also deprives the Germans of the only important source of natural petroleum products. Henceforth, the Wehrmacht must rely exclusively on home synthetic production. In its way, the defection of Romania is even more irreparable for the Nazis than the loss of France.

Link to Paris

It is poetic justice that young King Mihai's announcement of his country's volte-face followed by a few hours the news of the liberation of Paris. The Romanians, who prode themselves on their Latin antecedents, always have looked to France for political and cultural guidance. For them, Paris was the center of the civilized world, and Bucharest prided itself on being a "Little Paris."

I was in Bucharest in June, 1940, when the fall of Paris and the swift ensuing capitulation of France impelled Romania, up to that time pro-Ally in sentiment and policy, to scramble with more haste than dignity on the Axis bandwagon. Today, the liberation of the French Capital has been the signal for Romania's return to the Allied fold.

Not that Romania will be admitted without reservations or reproofs. The Russians have not forgotten the fact that for three years Premier Ion Antonescu and his cohorts played at conquest in the Ukraine and Odessa and thus shared the German guilt. But it is also is realized that Romania is partly the victim of circumstance and of its own history. In World War I, too, Romania swapped sides several times before it finally gate-crashed the peace conference on the winning side. But this time, save for a few misguided hotheads, the Romanian people never were in sympathy with the Nazis' war.

Russians Welcomed

In the Russian-occupied portions of Romania which I visited in July, I found cordial relations between the Red Army troops and the local population. Big signs and posters proclaimed in Romanian that the Red Army had come in not as an enemy but as a friend, that Romania's real enemies were the Germans.

The Romanians never forgave Hitler for awarding northern Transylvania to Hungary by the terms of the "Vienna Dictate," and a promise of Transylvania's return was the best way to insure their support. The Russians evidently realized this, and the return of Transylvania was one of the original points discussed some months ago with Romanian Elder Statesman Prince Barbu Stirbey, who long has been moving around the Middle East in a somewhat mysterious way.

The return of Transylvania to Romania fits in nicely with Russian plans, less from affection for Romania than dislike of Hungary, which the Russians regard as a potential troublemaker in any postwar Balkan order, and which they therefore would like to keep as far from the Carpathian crest as possible.

Army Co-operation

In driving the Hungarians and the Germans out of Transylvania, the Russians can count on the hearty co-operation of the Romanian Army, as a war for the recovery of that Province is the one war to which all Romanians, regardless of their politics, would agree. At the same time, Russian support of the Romanian cause in Transylvania will go far toward reconciling Romanians to the loss of Bessarabia and northern Bukhovina, which the Russians intend to keep.

It does not seem likely that either the Russians or the western powers will undertake a military occupation of Romania. They probably will trust the Romanians—much sadder but wiser from their experiences as allies of Hitler—to look after themselves, especially as such political figures as George Brătianu and Juliu Maniu, who are in the new Government, are untainted by Axis collaboration, even if the crown is not, and their personal integrity and motives are above suspicion.

Incidentally it is worth recording that during my visit to Romania in July, I was surprised to find widespread sympathy for a return of former King Carol. For whatever the world and history's judgment on the ex-monarch and present Mexico City cabaret operator, many of his former subjects identify his reign with what was a golden age of bliss and prosperity compared to the nightmare years of Axis rule that followed.

The loss of Romania probably means the rapid disappearance of every vestige of Axis domination from the Balkans. The long-balking Bulgars doubtless will follow suit. Then, with the help of Yugoslav Partisan Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), the German garrison in Greece and the Aegean islands will be cut off and left to the Greeks, who have more than a word for it.

The liberation of captive Europe, so recently begun, is gathering momentum in geometrical progression. The war in Europe rapidly is nearing its climax.

Senate Confirms Patch Promotion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The promotion of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., to the temporary rank of lieutenant general was confirmed yesterday by the Senate.

General Patch, commanding the Seventh American Army in southern France, is a native of Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. He was elevated to his new rank at a session in which the Senate also confirmed promotions of 10 officers to major general and 28 to brigadier general.

The major-general list included promotions to that rank for Brig. Gen. James G. Christiansen of Portland, Ore., Chief of Staff of the Army Ground Forces, and Brig. Gen. William Frazier Tompkins of Richmond, Va., chief of the Army's special planning division for the postwar period.

Other brigadier generals confirmed to be major generals included:

Donald A. Stroh of Harrisburg, Pa.; Ben M. Sawbridge of Yakima, Wash.; Clinton F. Robinson of Toledo, Ohio; Paul L. Williams of South Pasadena, Calif.; Walter A. Wood, Jr., of Sacramento, Calif.; Samuel E. Anderson of Greensboro, N. C.; Verne D. Mudge of Fellsmere, Fla.; Sidney P. Spalding of Lowell, Mass.

Security Conferee

© Harris & Ewing

British Air Marshal Sir William Welsh

Member of London delegation to Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

Paris Relief Task Needs Allied Food

Continued from Page 1

heavy physical work needs a minimum of 2,400 calories to keep in good health.

Almost completely lacking have been butter, margarine, and other fats.

It will be in this food category and in clothing that Americans will have to sacrifice the most to see that the bare necessities of Europe's millions are met.

The French have notified the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration here that after the Army leaves, they will need its help only in obtaining supplies, but not in paying for them or in distributing them. The distribution will be chiefly done by the Secours National, a national relief agency which has been feeding about 1,000,000 persons a day throughout the war. The Salvation Army is also equipped to feed large numbers in France.

Fortunately, the social structure of France has been shaken little by the war. The family structure, in particular, remains intact and there are few waifs roving the byways as there are in Middle Europe. Children whose parents have been taken off to Germany as forced laborers have been taken care of by families or by the State.

Many of those who have had to accept relief during the war have been intellectuals, lower middle-class workers, and pensioned soldiers who have seen their resources dwindle away in the face of inflation.

One of the first tests for reborn France will be to rid itself of the notorious "black market" which has flourished, especially in Paris.

French officials here have excused these operations as part of the demoralization of being a Nazi-controlled nation, but see hope that liberation will bring new incentive for honest dealings.

Before the war, France used to import only a small fraction of its food requirements—about 10 per cent. The rest was grown on its own soil, but the wherewithal to grow crops, to process them and transport them is now available in only small quantities.

Liberation finds the plight of French industry even worse. Power is lacking. France used to import 20,000,000 tons of coal a year—one third of her supply—which has now been cut off completely.

German looting of French stocks of raw materials started immediately upon invasion. Resources that were removed included coal, locomotives, and food.

French production went down, the Germans took a larger and larger share.

France is a key nation in Europe's rehabilitation. Once France gets on its feet industrially it can help supply food and other relief goods to its liberated neighbors.

This ball can only be started rolling if France gets aid and uses it quickly and efficiently.

2,163 Nisei Located In Mid-Atlantic Area

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Harold S. Fistere, area relocation supervisor, said yesterday that the total number of Japanese-Americans in the mid-Atlantic area of the Relocation Authority was 2,163 on July 31.

He said the figure was reached through a recent influx of 273 evacuees from relocation centers in the Midwest.

The mid-Atlantic area includes New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, the District of Columbia and Fairfield County, Conn., Mr. Fistere said.

All of the men, women, and children of employable ages have been hired, Mr. Fistere said, with the exception of a few who have just entered the area.

Hull-Dulles Talks Please Other Allies

Continued from Page 1

plans for what amounts to a new and streamlined League of Nations.

Assuming the answer to the first question to be in the affirmative, the second naturally follows: Will the Republican leadership go along in a plan to give the American "league" delegation the power to assign American forces to put down aggression without consulting Congress?

There is no final answer thus far given to either of these questions. Presumably, they can only come from Mr. Dewey during the course of the campaign and after consultation with his party's principal figures in the Senate. Wendell Willkie has indicated his approval.

To date, Mr. Dewey's chief public concern has focused on whether the small nations are to be given sufficient voice in the peace organization.

China Included

As originally set up, according to the best information available here, the plan was for an executive council of the United States, Russia, Britain, and China; and for an assembly composed of all participating nations.

This, indeed, seemed to concentrate the active power in the hands of the Big Four. But a way out of this difficulty is now reputedly under discussion.

It would raise the council from four nations to seven. The big four would be permanent members, the other three places would be filled by rotating among the smaller nations.

If agreement can be obtained on other points and discussion narrowed to this phase, a considerable victory for the Administration's aims will have been won here, it is believed.

Wide Range of Opinion

Mr. Hull is scheduled to talk with Senate leaders tomorrow morning. It is expected that he will conclude his talks with Mr. Dulles late today. In the meantime, Mr. Dulles has been consulting such Republican leaders as Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Warren R. Austin of Vermont and Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine.

These men ordinarily represent considerably varying colors of international thought, ranging from isolationism to internationalism. What sort of report on party unity toward the Dumbarton proposals that Mr. Dulles can take back to New York would seem problematical.

Mr. Dulles won some friends among the press corps here when he agreed that a little more factual information might fairly come from behind the guarded walls of Dumbarton. This morning a delegation of the press won its way to Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who is Permanent Chairman of the Dumbarton conference.

An exchange of views that occupied 35 minutes took place, with the press forthrightly objecting to the expedients of rumor and speculation they are forced to resort to in the wake of general secrecy and, it was charged, calculated leaks that surround the meetings.

No promises of improvement were obtained.

Roosevelt's 'Informal Remarks'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The White House yesterday released the text of "informal remarks" of President Roosevelt on receiving the delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks conference. The text included:

. . . A conference of this kind always reminds me of an old saying of a gentleman called Alfred E. Smith, who used to be Governor of New York. He was very, very successful in settling any problem between Capital and Labor, or anything that had to do with the state government in which there was a controversy.

He said if you can get the parties into one room with a big table and make them take their coats off and put their feet up on the table, and give each one of them a good cigar, you can always make them agree. Well, there was something in the idea.

You have a great responsibility. . . . I hope . . . that in planning for the peace that is to come we will arrive at the same good cooperation and unity of action as we have in the carrying on of the war . . . with such great unanimity.

I think that often it comes down to personalities. When, back in 1941, at the time of the Atlantic Charter, just for example, I did not know Mr. Churchill at all well. I had met him once or twice very informally during the first World War. I did not know Mr. Eden. But up there in the North Atlantic—three or four days together, with our two ships lying close together—we got awfully fond of each other. I got to know him, and he got to know me. . . . You cannot hate a man that you know well.

Later on Mr. Molotov came here and we had a grand time together. Then during the following year, at Teheran, the Marshal and I got to know each other. We got on beautifully. We cracked the ice, if there ever was any ice; and since then there has been no ice. And that's the spirit in which I know you are going about your work. . . .

We have got to make . . . a peace in which the larger nations will work absolutely in unison in preventing war by force. But the four of us have to be friends, conferring all the time. . . . It is something new, this close relationship between the British Empire and the United States. This great friendship between the Russian people and the American people—that is new. Let's hang on to both friendships, and by spreading that spirit around the world, we may have a peaceful period for our grandchildren to grow up in. . . .

Halt to Lend-Lease Urged at End of War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Top-ranking members of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee expressed the view today that Lend-Lease aid to other countries must be brought to an end at the close of the war.

Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas, and Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, who piloted the Lend-Lease program to Senate passage during his chairmanship of the Committee, shared belief that its use is limited strictly to military and defense measures.

Senator George said he thought the implications of President Roosevelt's message yesterday submitting a quarterly Lend-Lease report to Congress was "exactly in accord with my concept of Lend-Lease."

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His job would be important under any conditions. But now—with man power scarcer than hen's teeth and practically everything he uses on the irreplaceable list—he's called upon any day . . . or night . . . to meet exciting emergencies. And meet them he does—with really amazing ingenuity!

We're proud of Nat, the clever way he improvises in tight spots, and his careful conservation of precious equipment and materials. And we're equally proud of all the other folks behind the scenes whose intense pride in their work and loyalty adds a "plus" quality to Stouffer service.

We want you to know these people—for their unusual interest is due to *your* loyal friendship for Stouffer's.

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Hit-or-miss mixing of face powders is like hit-or-miss blending of anything else . . . a failure nine-tenths of the time. Don't trust YOUR good looks to any such guesswork when you can have the wonderful scientific precision of Elizabeth Arden's powders. Their subtly modulated shades are accomplished by exact formulas, guarded by instruments of hair-breadth delicacy, blended with the utmost skill, in a laboratory of the most modern equipment. They are sifted and mixed again and again, at speeds comparable to high-powered airplanes. They are reduced to incredible delicacy of texture by being forced at tremendous pressure through silken mesh fine as butterfly wings. There is no guesswork about Elizabeth Arden Powders. There are many glorious colors in these fabulous powders . . . among them the one YOUR skin needs for beauty. Used alone, or with the famed Two Powder Technique, these inimitable powders will open up to you a whole world of loveliness.
ILLUSION POWDER, 1.75 and 3.00 CAMEO POWDER, 1.75 and 3.00 (prices plus taxes)
Elizabeth Arden

India's Army Matched By Officer Gain

By the British Information Service

LONDON, Aug. 24 — When World War I ended there were only 12 commissioned Indian offices in the Indian Army. The process of Indianization had progressed so rapidly in the years before World War II, that when it broke out the number had grown to 307.

The Indian Army itself has grown enormously from some 200,000 in 1938 to the present strength of 2,250,000 Indians, of which more than 10,000 are Indian officers—that is, 35 per cent of the officers in the Indian Army. The policy is to increase the percentage as rapidly as is practical until it reaches 100 per cent Indian.

Indian divisions are formed of Indian Army and British Army units brigaded together. Originally the Indian Army followed a policy of placing Indian officers in command only of Indian troops. This policy has now been abandoned and Indian and British officers may both have European and Indian troops under their command.

Commercial Airlines Get More Materials

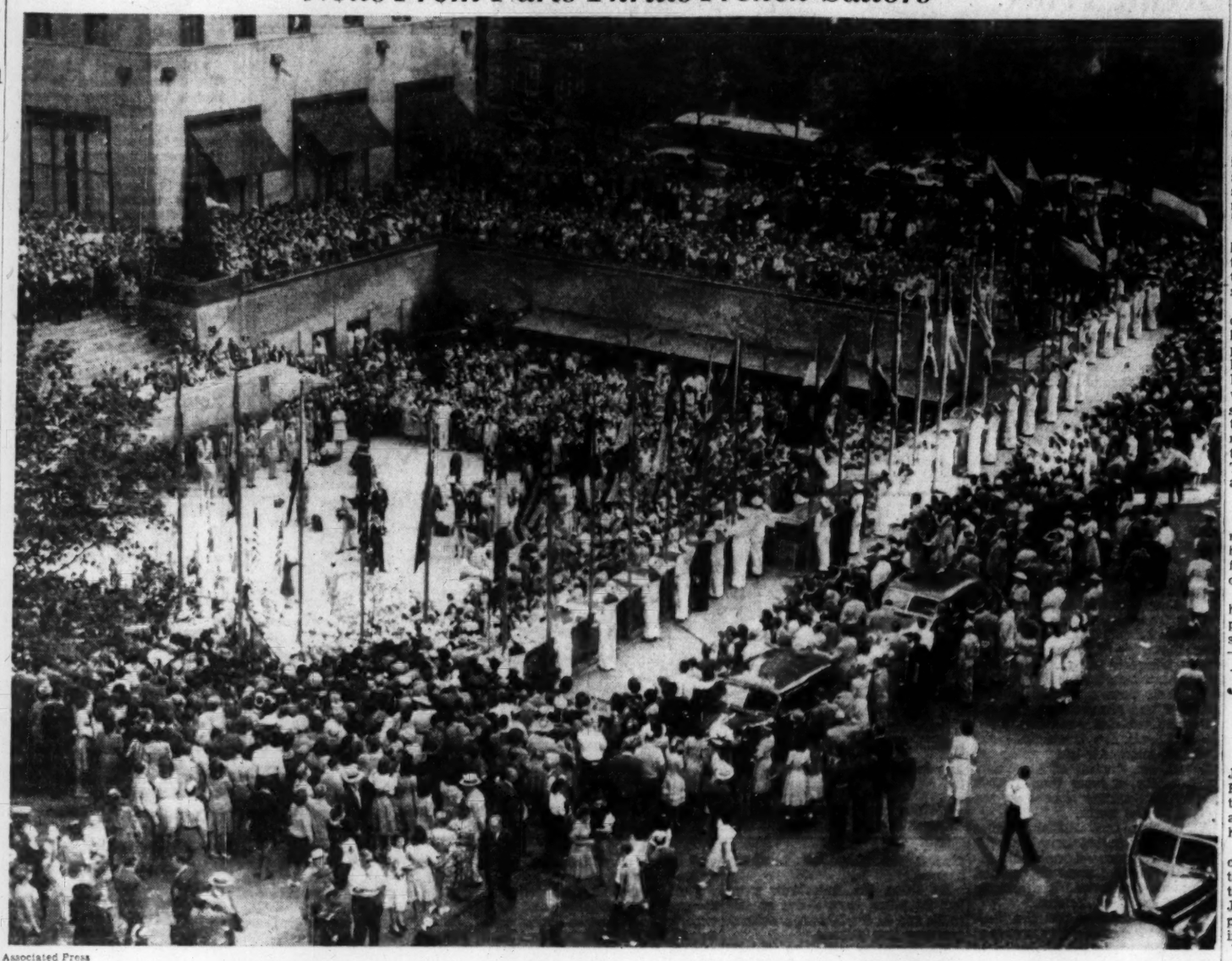
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday made available to commercial airlines additional material and equipment.

Under a WPB order, each airline was authorized to acquire in any quarter of the year material and equipment equal to one and one-third of the amount authorized for the second quarter of 1944.

This was authorized because the air lines have more planes, each line having received at least one plane in return for planes which were requisitioned by the armed forces.

The WPB also authorized aircraft operators to acquire wooden propellers without obtaining WPB approval. Wooden propellers are used on many small planes.

News From Paris Thrills French Sailors



Associated Press

First Reports of Deliverance of French Capital Bring Rejoicing in New York

It was a great day for the men of the French Navy stationed in New York when the deliverance of Paris from the invading Germans was celebrated with exercises on Rockefeller Plaza. Tears stood in the eyes of many of them as they saluted and stood rigidly at attention to the strains of the Marseillaise. In the left center American soldiers and, at lower right, three Australians stand at attention. Reports tell of similar celebrations in other cities where French are stationed.

Anti-Nazi Resistance Flames Throughout Southern France

Continued from Page 1

politan area of the city to the naval arsenal and harbor district.

Those Frenchmen who had no artillery support when they arrived at the end of last week came in via the western and northern suburbs, but the main German resistance has been concentrated to meet other French advances from the north and northeast.

Everywhere the French have had to negotiate elaborate defenses constructed by Frenchmen themselves before the war and strengthened since by the Nazis.

Coastal artillery and antiaircraft batteries in the port itself have been swung around and depressed to oppose an attack overland, as have the guns of the French battleship Strasbourg which has been converted into a static coastal defense position in the harbor since it became immobilized during the scuttling of the French fleet at Toulon in 1942. The ship has been hit by Allied air bombardment.

Fortress Silenced

Two great mountain masses north of Toulon are in French hands and the big guns in the fortress four miles from the city's outskirts silenced.

But the Germans are fighting hard to deny the Allies use of a port which will be of great assistance as a funnel for pouring in the heavy equipment needed to exploit the high-speed successes of the past week.

Although land forces have had all the limelight in Southern France since they began their whirlwind invasion, Allied Tactical Aircraft has been busy hitting German rail and road transport in Southern France as well as in Northern Italy where there has been fresh animation of the east-earn sector of the coast-to-coast battlefront.

Over France land-based planes have been joined by those working from naval carriers which, in addition to spotting for naval artillery, have taken their toll of locomotives and trucks.

Japanese Premier Warns of Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — The Japanese have been warned by Premier General Kuniaki Koiso that "the enemy is watching for an opportunity to land on our homeland."

Premier Koiso told a conference of prefectural governors in Tokyo that American bombers are certain to step up their attacks on the Japanese mainland with a view to paving the way for an eventual invasion.

In Washington, where Government monitors picked up the speech as broadcast by the Tokyo Radio, it was believed to be the first time that any high Government official had publicly suggested the possibility that Japan might be invaded.

The Premier said: "We, the 100,000,000 people, by concentrating on the speedy increase of fighting power, must defend and preserve Imperial Japan with the entire population rising to take up arms, while we extend our co-operation to the gallant fighting of the imperial forces on the fighting fronts."

He said there was not a moment to lose in increasing Japan's fighting power and strengthening its air raid defenses.

New British-French Links Forged by Paris Uprising

Continued from Page 1

British Government policy has consistently emphasized the need for re-establishment of the entente cordiale. This policy has been intensified in the past few months.

But alliances and official agreements depend in the last analysis on popular support, and it is undeniable that until the past year of so, such support was largely lacking here. What was needed was some tangible and dramatic sign that the French people themselves had rejected the bankrupt leadership of Vichy and remained ready to sacrifice themselves in the common Allied cause.

Paris—and the activities of the Maquis and the French Forces of the Interior throughout France—has provided this symbol.

The result is something approaching a genuine wave of popular enthusiasm for France here which provides a basis on which relations between Britain and France primarily and also between France and the United States can be built anew.

Mr. Anthony Eden emphasized this in a speech at a dinner in honor of M. Massigli. "Whether we wish it or not, our two peoples must march together," he said. "For my part I do wish it ardently and sincerely and so I believe do the peoples of both our lands."

The diplomatic background to this declaration is British agreement to accord France its full share in all armistice and peace arrangements which affect France or Western Germany.

American Relations

This was explicitly stated by Prime Minister Churchill in his latest speech and is now being given more tangible form in the current diplomatic negotiations.

The French-American aspect of this picture is for the moment more military than diplomatic or political. American relations with the French are in fact on an almost purely military basis, since Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been entrusted with full responsibility for matters which in London are being handled by the Foreign Office.

It is only natural therefore that the effect which the liberation of Paris will have on French relations with the United States will be in the military field first, with repercussions on the diplomatic field coming later.

This military side is of first importance. The magnificent French achievement in defeating the German garrison and liberating their own Capital frees most of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American forces from the necessity of taking Paris and thus makes it possible for them to be used elsewhere.

Between Paris and the sea they will be able to continue efforts to crush the German Seventh and Fifteenth armies on both sides of the Seine; and east of Paris they can, if desired, continue the thrust which is already reported to have gone 15 miles beyond Sens in direction of the Rhône Valley and the Belfort Gap.

The Maquis and the French Forces of the Interior are also rendering invaluable services to American and other Allied forces elsewhere in France. This is bound to result in more cordial understanding between American military authorities and French Resistance leaders, and likely to lead to much greater readiness on the American side to meet French wishes in the sphere of civil administration.

Working Agreement

In fact there is no reason to doubt that General Eisenhower and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who have been in consultation in the past week on liberating French territory, have come to a mutually satisfactory working agreement.

Such agreement is an indispensable prelude to better relations on a broader diplomatic scale.

In French circles in London the impression prevails that the time will soon be ripe to complete the Anglo-French accord now in process of conclusion by a parallel French-American agreement.

The long-term significance of the liberation of Paris is therefore that it paves the way for such re-establishment of Anglo-American relations with France on a sound basis.

Australia to Observe Liberation of Paris

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 24

All Australian states will hold public celebrations tomorrow and church bells will be rung everywhere Sunday, Aug. 27, in observance of the liberation of Paris.

The French consulate here was deluged with hundreds of congratulatory messages.

View of Bowles On Commodities

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (AP)—Here's what Chester Bowles, National Office of Price Administration chief, thinks about commodity conditions:

Butter: "Points probably will be raised, due to the scarcity of this commodity."

Gasoline: "There is no reason to hope for greater quantities of car fuel allowed civilians."

Black Market: "With the aid of the Secret Service and other Federal enforcement agencies, we're on top of it."

"Production is the answer to both deflation and inflation which may threaten us at the end of this war as they upset our economy after the last one," Mr. Bowles declared at an interview yesterday.

"All groups must be made to realize that the good of one is the good of all. Labor, management, agriculture and members of the armed forces as they are discharged cannot be benefited singly except at the expense of others."

'Le Jour de Gloire Est Arrivé': Parisians Again Feel at Home

Continued from Page 1

be changed into garlands of thanksgiving.

Not so much for material release from suffering. That will not come at first. It will take time to repair damaged electric plants, to restock bare cupboards and regarnish ragged wardrobes. But that V-Day will mean that a people of spectre can come out of the cellars of their buried hopes and leave the life of moles for the free flight of eagles.

It will mean that children's education, interrupted by air raids, by lack of manuals, of copy books, and stultified by "controlled" curriculums, can begin afresh.

That Parisians again can read the world's news in the morning papers and listen to the world's views over the radio in the evening.

That they can go to bed when they please and not scurry like rats before the curfew.

That, in due course, they can get letters from loved ones from whom they long have been separated, and can send them cables and telegrams.

That they can telephone without having their wires tapped by the Gestapo.

It will mean they can speak aloud with pride all the syllables of friends' or patriots' names, instead of referring to them in whispers as Jean or Georges or merely "he" for fear of denunciators.

A Quieter V-Day

On that V-Day, I don't think there will be the mad rejoicing of the World War I Armistice. As friendly troops march down the Champs Elysées, I seem to hear a vast murmur from the crowds massed on either side, in which sobs for the absent prisoners, the deported peoples, the labor slaves, the slaughtered Jews, and martyred patriots strike minor chords in the paean of liberation.

That V-Day will not yet mean a beginning—only the hope of a beginning. Not at once will all the starvation, the fear, the cold, the humiliation, be forgotten. Emaciated forms will not at first have the strength for triumph.

On the other hand, if by V-Day German explosives or Allied bombs have not destroyed Paris (and I, for one, refuse to believe they will), some 150 Paris couturiers, about 75 leading milliners, and hundreds of auxiliary luxury designers will have new "creations" to prove the old Paris genius still burns.

They have continued to uphold the standard of quality with almost nonexistent means. In the face of incredible difficulties they have continued to create, to instruct and defend their workers, and to enable them to earn at least their daily "crust."

Automobile inventors and designers have revolutionary new models (though in miniature) ready to manufacture the moment the Allies say "Go."

At Home Again

These are only a couple of examples of how life in Paris has gone on in spite of everything—not of itself, but because French men and women have kept it going, with teeth gritted, fists clenched, and hearts steeled against constant suggestion of discouragement. And they will keep it going on.

But, above all, that V-Day will mean that Parisians will feel at home again. I have heard them say hundreds, yes thousands, of times: "Nous ne sommes plus chez nous." This can be translated freely both by "We are no longer at home" and "We're no longer among ourselves"—the implication being "among friends."

The French love their land so much that foreign travel rarely tempts them. "What can we find that we haven't got in France?" they ask. That is one of the greatest tragedies of the occupation. Staying in France, Frenchmen have been exiled from it in spirit by the invader. There have been Germans everywhere. I know a little girl who was born during the exodus. "I had a dream last night," she said to her mother, "about a soldier." "How was he dressed?" asked her mother. "Why, in green, like all soldiers," the child replied. Everywhere Germans have been telling Frenchmen what they shall eat, wear, hear, think, learn.

On that V-Day Frenchmen can sing "The Marseillaise" with deeper conviction than at any time since it was written. "Allons enfants de la Patrie! Le jour de gloire est arrivé!" The Day of Glory has come! The glorious day when Parisians once more are at home in Paris!

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Paris Fight Still On, Nazis Break Truce

Continued from Page 1

of the city is expected momentarily, it has not yet been liberated.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the Commander of the French forces of the Interior, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, had announced early Aug. 23 that the Capital was liberated, and their statements were hailed by governmental leaders the world over.

French Underground leaders, after four days of street fighting in Paris, negotiated an "armistice" with the German garrison, presumably on the terms that the Nazis were to leave the city, Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force said. The Germans apparently repudiated the agreement and kept on fighting and the Underground called on the Allies for help.

The Germans were said to have threatened widespread destruction to public buildings and installations. A French Underground leader who came to London from Paris a month ago said the Germans then had at least 10,000 regular troops in the Capital and strong forces of Gestapo secret police.

The Supreme Headquarters announcement was a surprise to French sources in London, which acknowledged there might be fighting around Paris as the Allied troops sought to break in. The French said their best information indicated that the French Forces of the Interior still were in control of the center of the city and its main buildings.

A mysterious German call, possibly code, repeated over and over on the Paris Radio wave lengths asserted tonight: "Attention, attention, enemy tank spearheads which have broken through are to be wiped out at strong points. This is unger speaking."

The "armistice" negotiations by the French street fighters in Paris apparently were made without previous knowledge of the Supreme Command. A directive provides that no field commander can negotiate an armistice with the Germans unless General Eisenhower gives his consent.

The feeling was expressed at Supreme Headquarters that the Underground operations in Paris and the subsequent call for help resulted in the use of Allied troops which might well have been employed in operations of greater military significance.

It is expected at Supreme Headquarters, however, that German resistance before the city will be of a "rear-guard" character.

In announcing the "liberation" of Paris on Aug. 23, General Koenig said "50,000 armed men, supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots," had gone into action.

"Toward 8 p. m. yesterday, Aug. 22, after a four-day struggle, the enemy had been beaten everywhere and the patriots occupied all public buildings," General Koenig's communiqué said. "Representatives of Vichy' were arrested or are in flight. Thus the people of Paris have taken a prominent part in the liberation of the capital. Long Live France!"

Satellite Collapse Forecasts Finis

By the Associated Press

Forty-three days elapsed in World War I between the time the first German satellite ceased fighting and the date of Germany's signing of an armistice.

In 1918 Bulgaria was first to drop out, signing an armistice with the Allies on Sept. 29.

On Oct. 30 Turkey withdrew from the war. Austria followed Nov. 4.

France:

Allied Units Reach Swiss Border

Geneva dispatches said American troops had reached St. Julien on the Swiss frontier five miles south of Geneva. Another reliable report said other advanced units had also arrived at Evian, 12 miles from St. Gingolph on the Swiss border.

This means that Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Allied Seventh Army has driven 200 miles in 10 days through the French Alps from the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, American armored columns streaked along the Seine in a drive toward the sea, capturing Elbeuf, 30 miles from the river's broad mouth, and rapidly throwing a noose around another huge force of Germans in Northern France.

A new lightning advance of 25 miles from last reported positions overran Elbeuf, south of the river, and drove the Germans from positions where in the past few days they have been hurriedly ferrying out their fleeing troops. In that area, Allied airmen destroyed 500 German vehicles yesterday.

At Elbeuf, the Americans stood within nine air-line miles of Rouen, old Capital of Normandy and a city of more than 100,000 which sits astride a bend in the river to the north.

Canadian and British armies drove deep indentations into the western fringes of the trap, although meeting some determined German resistance, particularly east of captured Lisieux.

Field dispatches said the Germans, now denied ferry crossings in the Rouen area, had shifted to others, still more difficult, nearer the Seine Delta.

Southeast of Paris, the Americans thrust two more spearheads across the Seine in the vicinity of Fontainebleau. There was no further news of an American armored column which last was reported 15 miles beyond Sens, 65 miles southeast of Paris, in a drive aimed toward the borders of Germany, 150 miles away.

The German Air Force reacted violently to these latest direct American advances toward the Reich, but Allied fliers shot down 37 of the enemy's planes. Thirty-two fell to a Spitfire squadron in swirling dog fights over battlefields of World War I northeast of Paris. The Allied fliers, led by Wing Commander Johnson, a Canadian fighter ace, lost four of their own planes.

The German High Command, however, gave no air support to its trapped Seventh and 15th Army forces south of the lower Seine.

Southern France:

Marseille-Bordeaux Pincer Springboards

United States forces striking 25 miles northwest of Marseille toward the Rhone River route to interior France have captured Salon, Allied headquarters in Rome announced, and French poilus who recaptured their greatest port "are driving westward into the lower Rhone Valley."

The Algiers Radio declared Bordeaux in the southwestern corner of France had fallen to Allied troops and the French. These reports thus pictured a pincers to chop off southern France.

At Salon, the Americans were but 20 miles from Arles at the south end of the Rhone, a natural gateway into France.

Headquarters gave no details of the French drive westward from Marseille toward the lower Rhone.

Other French units, it declared, were mopping up German pockets in the naval base of Toulon to the east.

There was no official word on United States mobile columns that seized Grenoble, 140 miles north the Marseilles and within 240 miles of a junction with the armies of western France.

French Patriots are in control of the Lyon area, 240 miles southwest of Paris, according to the Algiers Radio.

Collaborating with the fast-stepping Allied columns were B-25's, which bombed two bridges ahead of two German Panzer divisions, headed apparently for the Riviera beachhead. Mitchells struck at rail centers in south France and found a good target at Settimo, 40 miles north of Turin, where German troops were reported massed.

There was no report yet of how much damage had been done to Marseille, normally a busy industrial city.

As long ago as noon Aug. 23 the French and Americas had slammed into the city's outskirts after overwhelming the suburbs of Mont du Paradis, Carquieranne, and Mont des Oiseaux.

Belgian Troops:

Gain Seven Miles On Channel Coast

One of the first communiqués on land fighting by Belgian troops since the Germans overran the Low Countries in 1940 has been issued by the Belgian Government.

It reads as follows:

"In the past 36 hours, Belgian troops have advanced 12 miles along the Channel coast. Overcoming staff resistance, they fanned out from Deauville, taking many prisoners. The advance continues with heavy enemy losses. In every town and village liberated the Belgians were wildly cheered by the population.

Italy:

Allies Advance Along Arno River

British and Indian troops of the Eighth Army have made a considerable advance on both sides of the upper Arno River in Italy, in the face of lessening enemy resistance, and have captured a number of important points, including Mt. Foresto, Allied headquarters in Rome announced.

Minor gains were reported in the Adriatic sector, where Polish and Italian troops established themselves firmly on the banks of the Metauro about 12 miles from the coast. Allied forces are in contact with strong enemy positions on the north bank, the bulletin said.

Considerable enemy patrol activity was noted around Florence, in which the Nazis were said to have suffered casualties.

Romania:

New 'Ally' Marches Against Hungary

London dispatches said Romania began marching against Hungary on Aug. 24 after its sudden exit from the war against the Allies in an about-face which direly threatened the whole German position in the Balkans.

Bucharest radiocasts said Romania in fact had turned cobelligerent and there were reports of spreading fighting in the rich oil and wheat kingdom between Romanian and German troops.

Bulgaria, already outflanked in the south by Turkey's severance of relations with Germany, now was periled from the north as well and in an entirely untenable military position.

The Germans announced that Romania's capitulation had been expected. The Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet of Stockholm cabled that "German countermeasures can be expected."

Air Offensive:

Allies Blast Czechoslovak Oil

A strong force of Allied heavy bombers, probably numbering 750, has attacked Czechoslovak oil refineries at Kolin, 40 miles east of Prague, and at Pardubice, 55 miles east of Prague.

The airfield at Pardubice, the railyard at Vinkovici on the main rail line from Zagreb to Belgrade in Yugoslavia, the rail bridge at Szeged, Hungary, and the Ferrara rail bridge over the Po River in northern Italy also were bombed.

It was the second bombing of the bridge over the Po in two days.

Enemy opposition was on a smaller scale than on the past two days, when 102 Nazi planes were shot down over Austria.

In Washington the Army disclosed that the air attacks to strangle German communications in the invasion area of France began in April, and were built up until the Nazi forces were pocketed in a countryside with almost every crossroad and culvert bombed out.

In a report prepared at headquarters of the 9th Air Force, the tactical air operations are summarized to show the five phases of the campaign undertaken to fulfill this priority order: "To prevent the movement of hostile troops and supplies (1) to the theater of operations and (2) within the theater of operations."

The campaign, the report said, had to be carried out in such fashion that it did not indicate to the Nazis the exact invasion area. The five phases were:

1. Attacks in April and May on railroad yards, tracks, and bridges in the vicinity of the eastern French border, into Germany, and in the Lowlands.

2. Operations beginning May 7 against the Seine River bridges. In 35 days, the 23 largest bridges from Paris to the mouth were knocked out.

3. Operations against bridges, embankments, and choke points in the Paris-Orléans gap between the Seine and Loire Rivers, and against bridges crossing the Loire from Orléans to the Bay of Biscay.

4. Attacks beginning D-Day against enemy traffic in the blocked-off area.

5. Strafing and bombing of rail and highway movements as the Germans attempted to move supplies and reinforcements from the Calais area to Normandy.

Eastern Front:

Red Armies Drive Toward Romanian Oil

Moscow announced that two great Russian army groups were sweeping toward the heart of the oil and wheat kingdom of Romania in drives apparently aimed at trapping any Nazis still in their path.

Companion offensives in south and north Poland continued apace.

Troops which seized Debica were declared overrunning hundreds of German war factories, 150 of them in Debica alone. Red Star said the Lwow-Krakow railroad bristled with German war plants of all kinds. The advance moved within 17 miles of Tarnow. Farther north, Russian columns were within 35 miles of Krakow and 75 of German Silesia itself.

Northeast of Warsaw, the Red Army drove within five miles of the important communications hub of Lomza, 20 miles below the East Prussian frontier, in an offensive gradually splitting German armies defending that Reich Province and Warsaw.

Captured Romanians said the Germans had trained their guns on them, seeking to block their retreat in some places. Many Romanian units were reported raked by machine-gun fire.

The Russian advance continued uninterrupted toward the Danube Basin and Galati Gap. At midnight, Soviet troops had moved to within 167 miles of Bucharest and 140 miles of the Ploesti oil center, and less than 50 miles from the mouth of the Danube—a principal transport artery for Hitler, Tighina, Cetatea-Alba, and Vaslui all fell in Bessarabia.

Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukranian Army Group has captured 6,000 square miles of Romanian territory in a push from Odessa and thundered on toward the Galata Gap. His troops were within 35 miles of those of Gen. Fedor I. Tolbukhin driving down from Iasi, and the armies appeared to be throwing a great noose around enemy forces clustered about the Bessarabian Capital of Chisinau.

North of the Carpathians, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army Group was overrunning swiftly the arsenals where thousands of Polish and Russian war prisoners were put to work in 1941 and 1942. The Red Army here was actually getting into vital German industries, factories upon which Hitler depended to keep Germany in the war.

The Polish Press Bureau in London said the Germans were evacuating equipment from Krakow in preparation for a fresh retreat in Poland. General Bor's embattled headquarters within besieged Warsaw said the Germans were fighting savagely to keep open three main east-west roads through the Capital to handle traffic for a new retreat.

West of Debica, the Soviets were across the Wistoka River. Marshal Konev's objective is Krakow, the mother city of Poland, its ancient Capital and a great industrial center of 250,000 persons. The Germans offered stiff resistance, Red Star said, behind well-prepared steel and concrete forts. Marshal Konev's left flank was curling along the Czech frontier, 11 to 21 miles away in the Carpathians.

In the middle Baltic republics the Red Army appeared to have withstood the latest German tank drive. The Russians maintained their pressure on Riga from the east and south.

No fresh reports came from the Warsaw front, where other Soviet armies were besieging the city for the 25th day from immediately north and east. News also was lacking from the East Prussian front, the eastern boundary of which was reached last week.

Pacific:

Allied Planes Blast Ships Off Philippines

The Allied air campaign to isolate Japan's island garrisons by sinking supply ships yielded reports Aug. 24 of new blows on the Philippines doorstep and in Japan's front yard.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué listed successful attacks in his command area on six enemy vessels, including a freighter sunk near Mindanao, southern Philippines.

This was the 10th raid in two weeks on Mindanao, the bulk of which have been directed at supply shipping. The report, however, also told of large fires set by Navy Liberators at Davao, capital of Mindanao.

Among the other ships hit was a destroyer tender, left in the water off Palau.

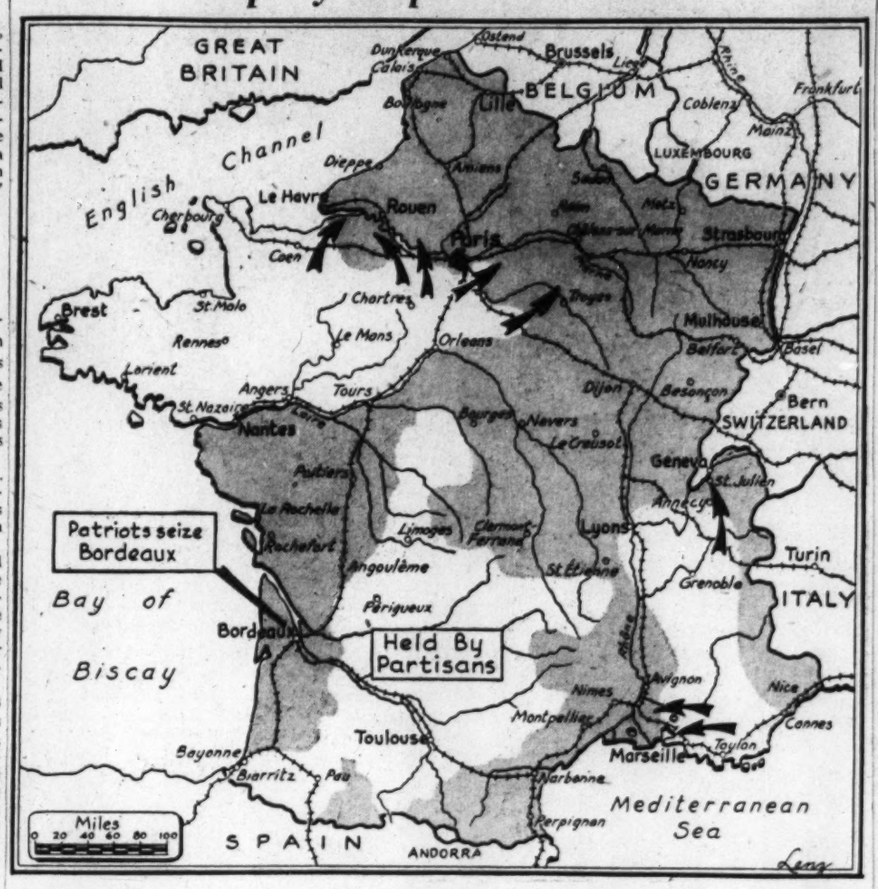
At Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester N. Nimitz announced a raid Aug. 22 by two Navy Liberators on a five-ship convoy off Chichi Jima, in the Bonins, a little more than 600 miles south of Tokyo.

Two cargo vessels were sunk and a third set afire. One Liberator was lost.

Colored Sponges Found

Green, red, yellow, black, and white sponges are found in Hawaiian waters. The sponges have no commercial value.

Step by Step to Liberation



By a Staff Artist

How Allies and French Patriots Are Reclaiming France

White spaces show how Allied troops and French Forces of the Interior are reclaiming France from the Nazis mile by mile. Arrows represent main points of Allied advances.

Bulgaria Seeks Peace Avenue Lined With All Booty Possible

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled puppet regime of Hungary ordered today the dissolution of all political parties, apparently fearing intrigue to take Hungary out of the war.

The Cabinet order was published in the official Gazette and as reported by DNB, official German news agency, decreed that every political party, "irrespective of its political outlook," must dissolve at once.

Property belonging to former party organizations was frozen pending further disposition. Severe penalties were provided for violations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—What effect the elimination of Romania from the war as an ally of Germany will have on Bulgaria will probably become clear in the next few days. The Red Army's double-pronged southern drive—already nearing the Danube delta—has undoubtedly increased Bulgaria's desire to escape from the war as soon as possible.

Bulgaria, however hopes also to escape into peace with as much booty as possible, as clearly illustrated in a fuller report now at hand of the debates of the past few days in Sobranje—that is the Bulgarian parliament.

If Premier Bagrianov's statement earlier this week is interpretable as a definite peace feeler, other speeches stressed that peace must be accompanied by recognition of Bulgaria's claims to minorities to territories it has acquired under German protection.

Ready for Peace

Foreign Minister Parvan Draganov declared Bulgaria is prepared to do its utmost to make peace with Britain and the United States but added Macedonia and Thrace belonged to Bulgaria by right.

Ex-Premier Alexander Tsankov speaking earlier declared, "Had we remained neutral we should have deprived ourselves of what rightfully is ours and surrended national claims. . . . Today every Bulgarian should bow before the tomb of Czar Boris there saying, 'Defend my achievements, unification of Bulgaria.'"

Other speakers underlined "recognition of national possessions" interpreting peace as peace with illicit gains.

Offer to Russia

It is an exaggeration to say there is a change in the outlook of a majority of Bulgar politicians from that which has governed their attitude during the past 25 years. Probably it is this which has led to reports that Bulgaria's foreign policy is momentarily designed for playing off Britain and the United States with one hand and Russia on the other.

To Russia [with which there are still diplomatic relations] it offers use of ports and naval bases in exchange for support of Bulgaria's claims to a corridor to the Aegean Sea via Dedeagatch.

To Britain and the United States on the other hand such a corridor is represented as a "cordon sanitaire" against Russian expansion in the Balkans.

It is said that to agree to such a concession would be to benefit an aggressive enemy at the expense of the allies of Greece and Yugoslavia. Greece has already spoken on this matter.

In a letter to the London Times today Dimitri Lambros, of the Greek Ministry of Information here comments, "Greece, which has been subjected for a third time in the course of a single generation to unprovoked Bulgarian aggression, will be entitled to obtain as a tried member of an alliance of peace-loving nations that modicum of security which will deprive her predatory neighbor of temptation and means to bring devastation again in Greece's northern provinces."

Offered Port

Bulgaria was offered, after the last war, the free port of Dedeagatch which should have satisfied her economic requirements and Bulgaria continued to remain outside all efforts for Balkan cooperation between the two world wars.

Germany in reporting the Sobranje debate comments upon the large number of interruptions which greeted Premier Bagrianov's declaration.

Simultaneously German military authorities are said to be threatening immediate retaliatory measures if Bulgaria takes further steps toward peace.

Bulgaria will decide the next steps, not on a basis of "repentance," but upon whether the Allies, especially Russia, moves to threaten her very existence as a state.

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Compulsory Military Training To Be Tossed in Congress' Lap

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—In agreement that compulsory training of all able-bodied youths must be the keystone of a sound peacetime military program, leaders of the House Postwar Military Policy Committee sought accord today on the best time to toss that controversial subject into Congress' lap.

A poll of committeemen disclosed almost general apprehension that delay in consideration of compulsory peacetime draft legislation would encounter the risk of a pacifist reaction from a war-weary public, while immediate consideration might turn it into a political football.

Indications are that nothing will be done until after the November elections, and that a strong move will be started then to have the legislation enacted before a new Congress comes in next January.

Both Representtaive Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, chairman of the Postwar Committee and Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, expressed belief that the legisiation could be sped through their groups quickly once a decision to act has been reached.

Mr. Woodrum said he believed it should be considered soon because of the possibility there would be public aloofness to any military expansion after the war.

Mr. May, ranking member of Mr. Woodrum's Committee and a leading advocate of universal military training, agreed that "the public may look with disfavor on anything of a military nature after the war," but commented that consideration of the legislation with a national election in the offing might throw it into politics.

Representatives James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, co-author of the present Draft Law, said he believed a peacetime draft would have public backing even after the war.

Service Agency Abolishment Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Abolishment of the Division of Central Administrative Services, Office for Emergency Management, has been recommended to the Budget Bureau, Richard R. Brown, the Division's Director, said.

Mr. Brown said he expected that the 4,000 employees of the Central Administrative Services, which provides fiscal, clerical, and purchasing services for Government war agencies in approximately 51 cities in the nation, would be transferred to other departments.

The recommendation that the Division be abolished was made, Mr. Brown said, after his unit and the varying agencies OEM serves had disagreed in their estimates as to the costs of the different services if supplied by CAS or by the individual agencies.

Congress in the last national war appropriations bill reduced the central administrative services appropriation after being advised of the differing cost figures.

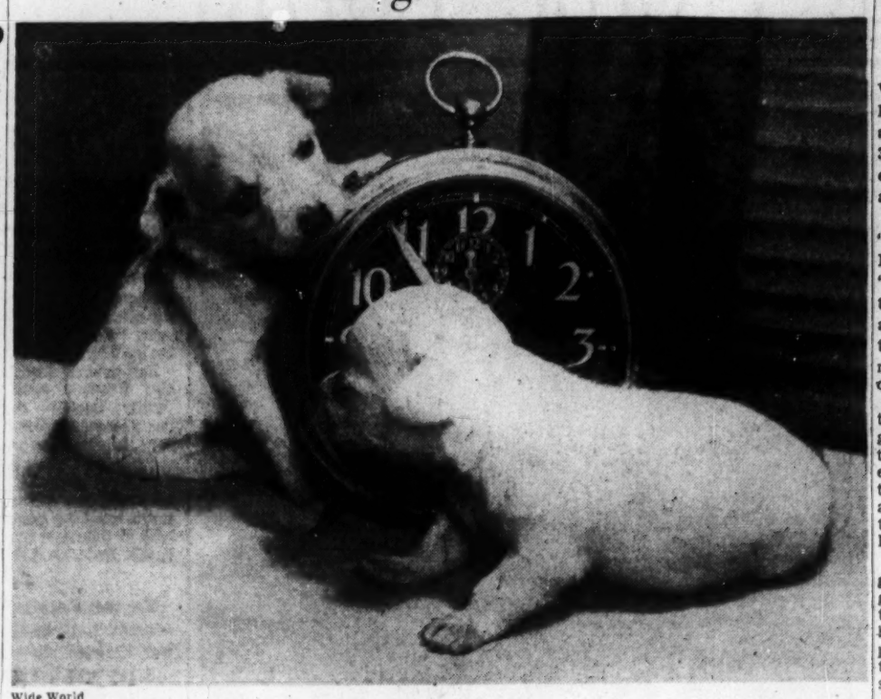
In Washington, the CAS operates one of the world's largest telephone switchboards, Republic 7500, supplying dozens of war agencies.

Scotland Hydro Program Approved for Highlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Official approval has been given a hydro-electric plan for Scotland, which is designed to aid industrial development of the highlands, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

Dog Watch



Wide World

Or Maybe Watchdogs

As a matter of fact the timepiece is set to show the proper time for feeding these 14-ounce Chihauhaus owned by Alma E. Rhodes of Pasadena, Calif. Their father is Champion Rhodes Tiny Tim and they have to be fed exactly on the minute. They await the call "to come an' get it."

Senate Role in Peace Agency Hovers Over Security Talks

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — The potential conflict between Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, and President Roosevelt over the rights of small nations has virtually evaporated, it is believed here, but a political conflict over the role of the Senate in any new world peace enforcement agency is now regarded a possibility.

By raising his voice vigorously in behalf of small nations, Governor Dewey has played a shrewd political card, observers here believe. Voters of Polish, Czech, Scandinavian and dozens of other minority extractions are fearful over the possible domination of Great Britain and Russia and the United States.

Gov. Dewey, in his declaration that he is "deeply disturbed by some of the recent reports . . . that it (the Dumbarton Oaks Conference) is planned to subject the nations of the world, great and small, permanently to the coercive power of the four nations holding this conference," made himself their defender. At the same time he emphasized his own approach to foreign affairs, through that of his able adviser, John Foster Dulles.

Dewey Not Fully Informed

It has developed here that Mr. Dewey, unlike Wendell Willkie, has not heretofore availed himself of the opportunities to keep himself informed on the State Department program for postwar security, and with the Dulles visit this gap is closed.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has made the safeguard of small nations his peculiar interest. As Mr. Willkie informed Governor Dewey Aug. 20 he himself had made inquiry "about ten days ago of the Washington authorities" regarding the small nations and received such satisfactory assurances that, "I had determined to await results before entering into any public discussions."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan told the Senate the other day he had been kept completely informed on a nonpartisan basis by Secretary Hull whom he praised.

Asks Source of Reports

The nonpartisan Foreign Policy Association in an editorial in its weekly bulletin today discussing the Dewey statement notes that the G. O. P. candidate does not state the source of the "reports" which caused him anxiety and records that "time after time the Secretary of State has made it clear that he stands for equal treatment of the small nations." It adds:

"Consequently, to conceive of the rights of small countries as being in conflict with the Big Four is to pose a false conflict."

But while the issue of the small nations appears to have evaporated from the political scene, and a happier comprehension is secured by the conversations between Secretary Hull and Mr. Dulles, another problem looms. This deals with the Senate and the future use of force to preserve peace.

Council of 11 Powers

According to the reported American plan, a Council of the "Big Four" powers, to which would be added some seven other powers, would be the agency for determining whether acts of aggression were threatened and whether countersteps should be taken.

These counter-steps would require two things before the security agency used force: (1) unanimity among the "Big Four" in effect giving a veto to the United States, Britain, Russia and China; (2) an over-all majority among the Council of 11, meaning that two other outside nations would have to agree.

Here is the rub. Would the Senate permit the American representative on the Council to vote for the use of force before getting its specific consent? Apparently the Roosevelt Administration seeks to have the American representative endowed with that authority.

Here again is a place where political controversy may break out at a time of an American election.

Army Salvages Paper

Paper salvage operations at Army Ordnance Erie Proving Ground at La Carne, Ohio, in one month are enough to equal the paper consumption of a daily newspaper of 10,000 circulation for a like period.

V. F. W. Urge Peacetime Army For U. S. of 3,000,000 Men

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars National Encampment yesterday called for a peacetime army "of no less than 3,000,000 men with up-to-date equipment," to insure against any aggression.

Declaring that the nation was "totally unprepared for World War II," the resolution maintained that "our Allies held the enemy while the United States could mobilize, at a cost of money, men, and materials out of all proportion to the need if the nation had been adequately prepared."

The group also recommended that military discharge priority be granted on the basis of length and type of service, with special preference for those who have spent the longest period in combat areas, and with men who have not left the country at the bottom of the list.

Indorsing "battle pay," the organization recommended that Congress provide for payment of extra compensation to men in combat on the same basis as the 50 per cent additional pay allocated to men in flying and submarine service.

Terming the War Manpower Act "a transgression and invasion of the right of free enterprise," the Encampment condemned the directive requiring male hiring, for jobs other than agricultural, through the United States Employment Service.

Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, told the Encampment that in the next generation, veterans will be "the most potent factor in the nation's political setup" and predicted they "will be just as great patriots when civilians as they were in uniform."

It will be their obligation, he said, to see that the nation's production machine "is made to work for the welfare of the world as it has worked for the war."

La Paz Lies in Canyon

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The Home Forum

True Appreciation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SWINGING down a quiet side street one morning, an early worker on the way to the office approached a store to which a case of milk was being delivered. As she passed the open door she heard the driver, who was just leaving the store, exclaim to the storekeeper, "The trouble with you is, you don't appreciate me."

"Well," thought the office worker as she continued her way, "that is not a cheerful sentiment with which to start the day, but it is a common complaint of mankind," and she dismissed the occurrence—only it refused to be dismissed. In fact, it lingered in her thought until she was forced to seek a satisfactory explanation and clarification of the plaintive cry of many, "You don't appreciate me."

Her line of thought began to run somewhat like this: Why do we seek the approbation of others? Is it humanity's longing for praise? Do we especially crave commendation for duties involving more than was demanded of us? If these are our habitual expectations, we are often doomed to disappointment, since it is frequently true that mankind withholds appreciation.

Writing in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy states (p. 37), "Consciousness of right-doing brings its own reward." This immediately reminds us that if we are sufficiently concerned with the rightness of our task and its proper execution we shall not be unduly concerned over its human reception. Especially is this so when we consider the rest of the sentence just quoted, which continues, "but not amid the smoke of battle is merit seen and appreciated by lookers-on." Humbly we may recall our own belatedness in appreciating the good deeds and accomplishments of others.

* * *

Perhaps the Psalmist was thinking of the tendency to search on a human level for appreciation when he entreated (Psalms 107:8), "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" For appreciation is not just an exchange of fine sentiment. It is a response which must flow forth spontaneously to God for His goodness. By this acknowledgment we shall more readily show forth to our fellow men our appreciation of their good deeds and faithful discharge of duty. True satisfaction is found in our consciousness of God's goodness, and not in human approval of what we have done.

When we perceive, as Christian Science teaches: that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and man and the universe are His perfect, unchanging expression, we shall be more genuinely appreciative of good, and we shall have increased our spiritual perception. If our appreciation remains on a strictly human, material level, we cannot truly appreciate or be appreciated, for we shall not be perceiving good as spiritual, and thus its manifestation in our experience will continue to seem transitory, uncertain, and even lacking. "Where there is no vision, the people perish," we read in Proverbs (29:18). And Mrs. Eddy has put it in these words (Science and Health, p. 300): "Finite sense has no true appreciation of infinite Principle, God, or of His infinite image or reflection, man."

* * *

Christ Jesus had such an infinite sense of God and of His creation that when the Jews sought him as he walked alone in the porch of the temple and asked him to tell them plainly if he were the Christ, he replied (John 10:25), "The works that I do in my Father's name, they bear witness of me." When our spiritual vision has deepened so that we perceive our right acts and achievements are done in the Father's name, we shall not be overcome by lack of human recognition, but shall be content to work for God, as Jesus did, and if need be, to walk by ourselves, unnoted by the crowd.

"Nothing short of our own errors should offend us," Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 224). No allowance is made for other people's errors; they are not even mentioned. We may well be offended if we are lacking in appreciation and warmth, for this indeed is our own error, or if we fail to acknowledge God's goodness and "his wonderful works to the children of men."

Let us then not be discouraged if, carrying what we feel is a full load or an extra job, we do not always hear voiced our neighbor's commendation of what we are doing. Paul wrote (II Corinthians 9:8), "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

The early worker had her answer to the longing for appreciation which she perceived had sometimes been hers. She rejoiced to realize that all grace did abound to men, and that by virtue of it she could radiate graciousness to others, more keenly aware than ever before of God's ever-present care and love for His own.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

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BABIANA SPATHACEA: *A Colored Engraving by Thomas Curtis*

IN 1787, THE "Botanical Magazine, or Flower Garden Displayed," was first published in London by William Curtis. It was issued monthly and included an engraved plate colored by hand. Each plate was accompanied by a descriptive text. In the employ of Curtis were several artists, among them Thomas Curtis whose "Babiana Spathacea" was published in 1803.

The stiff-leaved Babiana had been selected for reproduction from a private English collection of imported plants at Clapham. Blossoming in June, its color, as designated in the original print, is purple in a variety of delicate shades.

I Liked Chambéry

NOW THAT I have told you all the things that one ought to see in Chambéry and that I either neglected or did not care about, I will tell you what I did like. First, as you come from the station, the swift, mountain-fed Leysse rushing down in its stone-built channel; I have seen it only as a rippling brook, and I have seen it a tearing yellow flood, wild to get out and do mischief. Then the tree-planted *boulevard* along it, under which are seats and booths, and opposite which are several restaurants offering decent food at modest prices; run for the citizens, not for strangers.

Then, along the *boulevard*, past the central post-office, at one end of the rue de Boigne, which leads straight to the château's gateway, is the Fontaine des Eléphants—a column between four handsome bronze elephants spraying water from their trunks. . . .

I do not know that this monument is a great work of art, but it is competent work and a great ornament to the town, if only because it is amusing and makes a perfect rendezvous in a place where it is possible to lose your way. For Chambéry has the charm of being at once little and spacious; it has its many wide spaces and its many old narrow streets, its arcades which suggest life in a suntrap; its people have the happy facilities of lizards for dodging in and out of sun. The disposition of the trees, too, all about the place, with the central mass of them in the château's *enceinte*, is masterly; and everywhere the shops are fronted in walnut-wood panels, often of delightful design.

It is pleasant, too, after being in a land of tiled roofs, to come on slating which, although not wonderful (as it is at Mainz, for instance, or often in Brittany), is skilfully and, at times, beautifully handled. Then there are the prettiest chimney-tops, of classical design; and, in short, there is everywhere an intimate and, in a way, feminine charm.—From "Burgundy, with Chapters on the Jura and Savoy," by STEPHEN GWYNN. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Paris Is Herself Again

Just as though I had not known for myself. Just as though it would not have been easier to give in and write about Paris before now than to keep still and not write. Just as though I could not recognize the perfect moment when it came, a friend walked into my office and remarked with careful casualness: "Now's your chance to write about Paris. Why are you waiting?"

For anyone who had literally to learn to like Paris, I must have succeeded brilliantly; because constantly in these days the place and the people move across my gaze. My mind is occupied with pictures of the city as I have known it intimately. But this must be quite as true of thousands of other people. All over the civilized world, there must be people whose hearts give a leap at the mere mention of Paris. For them it still lives, as it lives for me.

* * *

For me, there has never been a German occupation. Even though when I was there last, between six and seven years ago, the collapse was obviously nearing. Paris was shabby and spiritless, its little shops shuttered against an unsympathetic world, its streets untidy, its gayety and smartness sadly diminished, its people unnaturally serious in the streets. I saw my friends. I accomplished my visit, but with an inexplicable difficulty. I groped. But I did not suspect the dreadful thing that was going to overtake Paris.

Thus Paris, as I have reflected upon her, has never changed at all. I've never been able to imagine gray and stolid ranks of Nazis goose-stepping up the Champs Elysées toward the Étoile—behaving as if they owned the place, as if they dared to claim it for themselves and their evil purposes. I've never met that other more recent army of bicyclists returning to Paris in the early morning, bringing from the countryside the only food available. I've never seen the little children thin-faced and hungry and the desperate women standing in queues before the already empty markets. I was never there when Paris offered only carrots and apples for fare, as one friend has told me was for a time the case. Hence, for me, these things have never happened to Paris. Oh, yes, I've read the dispatches and I've heard the frequent horrified broadcasts. But I haven't really credited their statements. Humans are as stubborn as that. They are still ready to believe only what their eyes have seen. Intellectually, I was persuaded, but not emotionally. For I had not been there during the German occupation. Now that Paris is herself again, for me it is no news at all. It is only as if, having refused to recognize herself, Paris suddenly picked up a polished silver mirror, looked into it and believed in her real self once more.

* * *

Now the shutters will be rolled up to the top of the shop windows, the little frivolous awnings will again flap over the marble tables of the corner cafés. Now will the taxis dash and slither alarmingly about the streets or else, caught in the mêlée of traffic around the Arc de Triomphe or the Place de la Republique or the Place de la Concorde, will pause restlessly in their narrow allotments of space, motors chugging and horns honking with equal vehemence. Now will the old dark high streets of the Rive Gauche be alive once more—alive with push-carts of the fruit and vegetable peddlers, alive with black-aproned, neatly-coiffed housewives carrying string-bags from which protrude long golden loaves of bread, feathery bunches of carrots, little packages containing sweet butter or petit suisse or both. Now will the smart world pour out of the Ritz Hotel at tea-time or into the wide portals of that popular bank across Place Vendôme. Now will the dressmakers and the milliners flourish in their Louis Quinze salons, bringing forth their latest creations from behind the gilded walnut panels. Now will the woman who sells pain-d'épice sit placidly knitting in her narrow shop in the rue Faubourg St.-Honoré while her patrons sniff those dark brown loaves ranged on shelves that rise ceiling-high. Now will the riders canter through the greenness of the Bois, and the bonnes tend their baby charges in the sunshine of the Luxembourg Gardens. Now will the flower-sellers cry their blossoms stacked high against the walls of the Madeleine, and the little unsteady omnibuses scurry this way and that while the boats move slowly over the Seine as one leans his elbows on the parapet of the Pont Neuf or the Pont Alexandre and gazes down into the gray river water. Now— Now— Now will a multitude of things come right; just as, in the minds of those who love Paris and have known her well before the year 1940, Paris has always been the same.

* * *

Especially—and this is the fact that matters—will Paris have learned her bitter lesson. She will, in company with all the rest of the civilized world, have learned the common elemental lesson and perhaps a deeper lesson peculiarly her own. She will have learned the real inwardness of those qualities to which she has protested such devotion—liberté, égalité, fraternité. In the end she will have discovered, with all the rest of the western peoples, that freedom has to be proved and then protected in order to be safe. Paris will then have learned the meaning of honesty and integrity of purpose, even as all the rest of her allies have been learning about these things. In these last four years, such lessons she must have learned; all the suffering could not have been for nothing. Surely Paris will now be more herself than ever; she will be what she has always remained to those who have cared for her. With the sounds of the retreating muffled footsteps of the German hordes will Paris lift up her head and smile.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Unicorn and Bulldozer

I have heard the muse of Homer
singing of the gray sea-roamer,
lord Odysseus many-wiled,
of the fruit-trees and the flowers,
where the zephyr-footed hours
in Phæacian meads beguiled
spring to stay, while summer lingered
till the autumn golden-fingered
harvest upon harvest piled.

Vergil piped, whose wistful playing
sent a weary world a-maying
to the hills where shepherds are,
Mantuan; and the Florentine
Dante sang the great design,
moving sun and moving star.
Ronsard sang and English Chaucer,
pacing on his fleet-winged courser
down the road to Cantuar.

These are the old masters,
they cannot deny me.
But the moderns I will not name,
in case they should consider that I presume;
they have given me good advice,
shown me new marginal land in need of
clearance,
taught me to drain the swamp and haul the
bog-oak,
taught me to use the tool and tractor,
seed-drill and disc-harrow,
taught me with the peach to harvest humble
bilberry and bramble
and to keep together in the same enclosure
unicorn and bulldozer.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Wahre Anerkennung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINES frühen Morgens auf dem Wege zum Büro bog eine Angestellte in eine ruhige Seitenstraße ein, wo sie an einem Laden vorbeikam, in den eine Kiste Milch abgeliefert wurde. Durch die offene Tür hörte sie den Milchmann beim Verlassen des Ladens zum Ladeninhaber sagen: „Das Traurige an Ihnen ist, daß Sie mich nicht schätzen".

„Nun", dachte die Büroangestellte im Weitergehen, „das ist kein erfreulicher Gedanke zu Anfang des Tages; aber es ist eine allgemeine Klage der Menschen", und damit wies sie das Vorkommnis ab—nur daß es sich nicht abweisen ließ. Ja, es ließ ihr keine Ruhe, bis sie sich gezwungen sah, eine befriedigende Erklärung und Klarlegung der Klage so vieler: „Sie schätzen mich nicht" zu suchen.

Sie begann etwa folgendermaßen zu denken: Warum suchen wir den Beifall anderer? Sehnt sich die Menschheit nach Lob? Wollen wir besonders gelobt werden, wenn wir mehr leisteten, als was von uns gefordert war? Wenn wir dies gewohnheitsmäßig erwarten, erleben wir oft Enttäuschung, da es häufig vorkommt, daß die Menschen mit Anerkennung zurückhalten.

Mary Baker Eddy erklärt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 37): „Das Bewußtsein, recht zu tun, trägt seinen eigenen Lohn in sich". Dies erinnert uns sofort daran, daß wir uns nicht ungebührlich darum kümmern sollen, wie unsere Arbeit menschlich aufgenommen wird, wenn wir uns genügend um ihre Gerechtigkeit und ihre rechte Ausführung kümmern. Dies finden wir besonders zutreffend, wenn wir über den Nachsatz des soeben zitierten Satzes nachdenken, der lautet: „aber mitten im Dampf der Schlacht wird das Verdienst von den Zuschauern weder wahrgenommen noch gewürdigt". Bescheiden mögen wir daran denken, wie spät wir die guten Taten und Vollbringungen anderer anerkennen.

* * *

Vielleicht dachte der Psalmist an die Neigung, Anerkennung auf einer menschlichen Ebene zu suchen, als er den Menschen nahelegte (Ps. 107, 8): „Sie sollen dem Herrn danken für seine Güte und für seine Wunder, die er an den Menschenkindern tut". Denn Anerkennung ist nicht einfach ein Ausdruck der Liebenswürdigkeit. Sie ist eine Entgegnung, die Gott für Seine Güte unwillkürlich zuströmen muß. Durch diese Anerkennung werden wir unseren Mitmenschen unsere Wertschätzung ihrer guten Taten und ihrer treuen Pflichterfüllung bereitwilliger erzeigen. Wahre Befriedigung können wir nur in unserem Bewußtsein der Güte Gottes, aber nicht in der menschlichen Gutheißung dessen finden, was wir getan haben.

Wenn wir wahrnehmen, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott, der Geist, das All-in-allem ist, und daß der Mensch und das Weltall Sein vollkommener, unveränderlicher Ausdruck sind, werden wir das Gute wahrhafter schätzen und werden finden, daß unsere geistige Wahrnehmung zugenommen hat. Wenn unsere Anerkennung auf einer bloß menschlichen, materiellen Ebene bleibt, können wir nicht wahrhaft schätzen oder geschätzt werden; denn wir werden das Gute nicht als geistig wahrnehmen, und so wird seine Kundwerdung in unserer Erfahrung fortfahren, uns flüchtig, ungewiß und sogar mangelhaft zu erscheinen. „Wo keine Weissagung ist, wird das Volk wild und wüst", lesen wir in den Sprüchen (K. 29, 18). Und Mrs. Eddy hat es in die Worte gefaßt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 300): „Der endliche Sinn hat keine wahre Wertschätzung von dem unendlichen Prinzip, Gott, oder von Seinem unendlichen Bild oder Seiner Widerspiegelung, dem Menschen".

* * *

Christus Jesus hatte einen so unendlichen Sinn von Gott und Seiner Schöpfung, daß er den Juden, die ihn in der Halle Salomos des Tempels, wo er allein wandelte, baten ihnen unumwunden zu sagen, ob er der Christus sei, erwiderte (Joh. 10, 25): „Die Werke, die ich tue in meines Vaters Namen, die zeugen von mir". Wenn unser geistiger Blick sich so vertieft hat, daß wir wahrnehmen, daß unsere rechten Handlungen und Vollbringungen in des Vaters Namen getan sind, werden wir von Mangel an menschlicher Anerkennung nicht überwältigt, sondern werden zufrieden für Gott arbeiten, wie Jesus es tat, und, wenn nötig, allein, von der Menge unbeachtet, unseres Wegs gehen.

„Über nichts Geringeres als über unsere eigenen Irrtümer sollten wir uns erregen", sagt Mrs. Eddy in „Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 224). Anderer Leute Irrtümer sind nicht in Betracht gezogen; sie sind nicht einmal erwähnt. Wir können uns wohl erregen, wenn wir es an Anerkennung und Wärme fehlen lassen, denn dies ist in der Tat unser eigener Fehler, oder wenn wir versäumen, Gottes Güte und „seine Wunder, die er an den Menschenkindern tut", anzuerkennen.

Laßt uns also nicht entmutigt sein, wenn wir unserer Ansicht nach eine volle Last tragen oder eine extra Arbeit tun und nicht immer für das, was wir tun, von unserem Nächsten gelobt werden! Paulus schrieb (2. Kor. 9, 8): „Gott aber kann machen, daß allerlei Gnade unter euch reichlich sei, daß ihr in allen Dingen volle Genüge habt und reich seid zu allerlei guten Werken".

Die oben genannte Angestellte hatte ihre Antwort auf das Verlangen nach Anerkennung, das sie, wie sie erkannte, manchmal gehabt hatte. Sie freute sich zu erkennen, daß die Menschen mit jeglicher Gnadengabe reichlich gesegnet sind, und daß sie infolgedessen gegen andere freundlich sein und Gottes immergegenwärtige Fürsorge und Liebe zu den Seinen lebhafter denn je zuvor gewahr werden konnte.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

The Highest Hill

Oh, I must climb the highest hill,—
I have no wings to fly,—
For there my eyes may drink their fill
Of ocean, earth and sky.

I'll stand and watch at break of day
The flags of dawn unfurled,
And only God will hear me pray
For you, and all the world.

GWEN CASTLE

Seen From the Bold Eminence of Brill

EAST OF MAGDALEN BRIDGE, between Cherwell and Isis, a ridge of upland runs for ten miles to the north-east, and culminates in the bold eminence of Brill, which dominates the flats of Buckinghamshire as the Hill of Cassel commands the levels of Flanders. From the crown of this ridge, above the village of Old Marston, may be had the only view of Oxford which is the same as that of our grandfathers. There is no sign of the hideous periphery of raw brick; the grey stone spires and turrets rise over woods and meadows within their cincture of mild hills just as they appeared to Dr. Johnson when he came this way of an afternoon. To a dweller on this ridge, the city is seen not as an unrelated vision at the end of a railway journey, but in the natural setting which first gave it significance. East and west is the waterway of the Thames; from the south over the Berkshire downs come the roads leading from Winchester and the Channel; down the Cherwell valley is the approach from the north, and over the distant Cotswolds the roads from Wales and the west; while across this very ridge runs the highway from the Capital. The avenues of history are there before the eye, and it would be strange if such a dweller, having nothing of Oxford in sight but what is ancient and beautiful, did not amuse himself with pictures of her past.

Two books have lately been published which are potent aids to such reflections. Mr. Albert Mansbridge, in his *Older Universities of England*, has enlarged the Lowell Lectures which he delivered last year in America. He has come to the consideration of his subject at a later age than most of us, and therefore his eye is clearer and his judgment more mature. . . . He has the sense of history in every fibre, and rejoices in all things long-descended and continuous. Because it has been his business to deal with hard facts he judges shrewdly; because he has the historic imagination he judges tenderly; and because he is something of the prophet and dreamer he judges truly. He sees the older universities as embodying a high purpose which is still in process of fulfilment; their ancient organism is still young; and whatever the future holds for them in the way of development is to be found in embryo in their past. Above all, he sees them not as fortuitous growths, but as rooted in the life of England, a mirror in each age for the vices and virtues of the land, as toughly and intimately national as the village church and the borough hall. He has given us a picture of their development which is at once a vivid piece of historical painting and an acute study of English society. Mr. Falconer Madan's little volume, *Oxford Outside the Guide-Books*, contains the notes of a very learned and witty scholar on the delicacies of Oxford history—the keypoints for historical reconstruction, the quainter survivals, the *nuances* of old social life, jocosities which have not lost their flavour. *Laetus, hilaris, jucundus*, he recreates the past for the benefit of the present. . . .

Mediæval Oxford owed her strength to the fact that her roots struck deep into the life of every parish and township in the land, and the Oxford of the future will win her power from the same source. She is not a sanctuary of gardens in which a privileged class may prolong for a little their happy youth; but, like Bunyan's House Beautiful, an inn "for the relief and security of pilgrims," to which all roads should lead, as they once led to Rome.—From "Homilies and Recreations," by JOHN BUCHAN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Development in South America Hinges on Education and Security

U. S. in Position to Help By Good-Neighbor Policy

Understanding needed of possibilities and handicaps to help southern neighbors develop resources—Countries require support to strengthen all truly democratic and constructive liberal forces.

Uncensored South America

Thirty-ninth and Last Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs of The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM SOUTH AMERICA—At journey's end in this wartime survey of the South American interior, we look back over 28,500 miles of travel and more than six months of first-hand observation, to find this summary:

1. In politics, a fascist reaction against resurgent world democracy shows itself boldly in Argentina. With more subtle tactics, fascist-type regimes in other countries, including one of the United Nations, Brazil, seek to keep democracy from sweeping away dictatorial privileges and powers.

2. In economic possibilities, South America under close inspection does not provide factual support for the prevailing impression abroad that this continent is a plum pie studded with gems and somehow overlooked for centuries.

No Quick Fortunes

3. In human terms, South America does not offer quick or easy new homes and fortunes for hundreds of millions after war. Hundreds of thousands, and even millions, might come here. But many wise provisions not yet in evidence will have to be put into effect first.

4. Before either immigrants or capital can be induced to supply South America with indispensable tools for developing natural resources in a big way, more guarantees of security will have to be forthcoming.

5. The United States faces significant changes in its relations with South America as a liberated Europe again begins to enter the picture. Nearly four years of virtual monopoly in South American trade and diplomacy are ending for Washington.

My own impression of the trip as a whole is that South America is a homeland far more difficult than most of us ever imagined. The full weight of this fact did not reach me until I had seen nearly all of the continent. In many ways the setting itself could hardly be more adverse to human welfare.

View of People

My next outstanding impression is that the people inhabiting this difficult continent are not conspicuously endowed with political, social, religious, or technical abilities to cope with their environment.

Among the 90,000,000 residents of 10 nations on the South American continent, few indeed have natural capacities suited to the conversion of a stubborn pioneer wilderness into lands of fertility and industry.

Before the Spaniards came, relatively high degrees of civilization had been achieved only among certain tribes of the high Andes, and at isolated points such as Chan-Chan in the deserts of northern Peru, or in the temperate planes that were to become modern Paraguay and Argentina, or in other scattered points of culture.

More than half of the land area, divided among tropical forts, jungles, swamps, and open savannas of leached soils, appears never to have supported either large populations or communities beyond the most rudimentary stages, until Europeans came.

Technical Prospects

Since the Spanish and Portuguese occupations, South America has had the advantages—and disadvantages—of European and North American technical methods. It would be a mistake to assume that much easily accessible wealth has been overlooked, even though the predominant peoples of South America are not technically proficient. Profit-seeking foreign capital long ago combed South America.

Present industries, great cities such as Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santiago de Chile, as well as hydroelectric power, railways, and other means for opening South America to habitation, have resulted mostly from genius and initiative originating outside the continent.

Gradually the South American peoples themselves are making their own the knowledge and skills that alone can bridge hundreds of great rivers, draw forth the hidden wealth of tropical forests, and develop forms of agriculture that can prosper on generally poor soils.

Young Peruvian and other South American engineers now drive highways through jungle without outside assistance.

South America's own capital resources are increasing.

New Facilities

Thousands of fliers, designers, craftsmen, and businessmen have come to the United States or gone to Europe during the war. They will take home new enthusiasms and facilities.

The greatest need stated to me is this: Immigration of a kind that can progressively bring to backward regions a human power able to turn unfavorable circumstances into favorable ones.

Simply stated, a population made up entirely of the most technically advanced people in the world would have a hard time today, in the Amazon, or the excessively high altitudes of the Andes, or the deserts of Chile, Peru, Venezuela, and elsewhere, or in the dank green twilight of the cold and rain-saturated islands along the Pacific coast north of Magellan's Straits.

Situation Outlined

Present populations and their predecessors during 450 years of European colonization have achieved a stage of advancement that leaves much to be desired. Its main features are:

1. A human society stratified at the bottom into thick layers of down-trodden, uneducated, disease-ridden and oppressed millions. A thin layer on top enjoys wealth and privilege. Seldom does any member of the ruling oligarchies make serious efforts to better the lot of the lower classes, despite impressive social legislation on paper. An abyssmal gap between top and bottom is bridged only by an incipient middle class, chiefly in industrial centers such as Buenos Aires and São Paulo.

2. A political structure that divides a continent only twice the area of the United States into 10 nations. Jealousies and rivalries dating from colonial times have been accentuated by recent nationalism. Although the main frontier questions have been settled, the peace of South America by no means appears secure.

3. A nominal democracy inside all of the 10 nations, with actual power ranging from the stages of self-government achieved by the Uruguayan, Chilean and Colombian peoples to the outright dictatorships of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil.

4. An economic development that has so far been predominantly foreign. It has dug deeply into mineral veins of the Andes, the oil of Venezuela and Colombia, the productive soils of the Argentine Pampa, and at other points on the periphery of the main land-mass, or in slender lines through the interior.

Control of Resources

5. A prevailing tendency to assert control over national resources. An aspect of nationalism and of economic growth, this tendency strikes at foreign capital and at foreign immigration. Restrictive measures adopted against alien enterprises range from legitimate regulation to outright confiscation of properties. Bars against immigration are frequently designed to exclude undesirable Axis aliens or agents of other subversive forces. Too often the bars are raised by policies of short-sighted nationalism. By excluding new talent, new initiative, new technical skills, new populations, South America for several years before the war had been limiting its own development.

Those being the outstanding problems of South America today, what is being done, or can be done, to solve them?

Enduring results can be expected only as everyone concerned frankly faces the facts. In present inter-American relations there is too much evasion, too much misinformed enthusiasm, too many compromises in violation of principles without which no enterprise can succeed.

Guideposts

For United States foreign policy, these guideposts appear unmistakable:

1. Restore the Good Neighbor Policy to its original meaning of resolute self-respect by every member of the American community of nations. This calls for consistent allegiance to the declared objectives of this war: an end of fascism both in its external aggressions and in its dictatorial robbery from the people inside American nations of their free press, free speech, free assembly, religious freedom, and other inalienable rights. Washington would then stop condoning and excusing fascism inside Brazil and some other countries, while going all-out against similar phases of fascism in Argentina or Germany.

2. Stand ready to strengthen all truly democratic and constructive liberal forces in South America, instead of so largely ignoring them, as at present, while building up dictatorial regimes.

3. Inaugurate the above changes soon enough to avert wars which appear in the making between Brazil and Argentina, and possibly elsewhere in large measure as a result of United States foreign policy based on expediency more than on democratic principles. This policy has placed unexampled armed power in the hands of Dr. Getulio Vargas in Brazil and other dictators.

4. With understanding of South America's possibilities and handicaps, help the southern neighbors develop their genuine resources, both natural and human.

How to do all this opens a world of work for tomorrow—but what would a tomorrow be without new challenges?

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

South American Resources and Some of the Handicaps That Explain Retarded Development

When potential wealth of the southern continent is pictured, no note usually is taken of tremendous barriers that lie across the path of pioneers. The above map gives a balanced view. It include: outstanding resources, and depicts the mountain chains, jungles, excessive rainfall, deserts, and other hindrances to settlement. Transport is especially difficult in such terrain. Even where possible from an engineering standpoint, it is sometimes more costly than a region can afford, due to distance from market or the low value of exports. Development will come, but in less spectacular ways than is generally expected, as the series ending today has shown. Brazil's coastal mountains occur at exactly the place, back of Rio de Janeiro, where the country most needs fluent and economical transport. The barrier of the Andes along the Pacific Coast is almost unbroken, providing passes only of such height that cost of traffic becomes high, if not prohibitive, and volume is restricted. The map necessarily shows only a few highlights both of resources and handicaps in the ebb and flow of South America's economic and political activities.

Turkey Overtures Aim At New Balkan Entente

Turkish diplomacy active in trying to direct union of war-torn countries for postwar era—Nation now strongest Balkan country emerging from conflict—Is friend of Italy and United Nations.

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—In a world preoccupied with postwar problems, it is interesting that there are definite indications that Turkey wants to revive the Balkan entente in the postwar settlement.

Such a move on the part of Turkish foreign policy would be consistent with the new orientation started when the Turkish National Assembly decided to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, and follows the traditional line in Turkish foreign policy which has always maintained that peace and harmony in the Balkans is one of the mainstays in Turkish foreign policy.

All through the present world war, Turkey has maintained good relations with her Balkan neighbors and now that Nazi power is about to crumble, Turkish diplomacy is active in attempting to direct an understanding and union which may bring peace and security to the tormented Balkan peninsula.

View Toward Bulgaria

It has been a significant fact that the Turkish press has recently warmly greeted Bulgarian peace moves and it is no secret in Ankara that the Turkish Government will do everything within its power to persuade the Bagrianov Government in Sofia to break away from Axis influence.

Moreover, Ankara has recently made certain gestures to reaffirm her interests as a Balkan partner, such as Premier Sukru Saracoglu's recent telegram to Greek Premier George Papandreu emphasizing traditional friendship between the Greek and Turkish nations.

All through the Nazi domination of the Balkan peninsula, Turkey has always refused to recognize conquest of these countries, and the fact that Ankara has staunchly recognized the diplomatic representatives of these Balkan neighbors may now stand her in good stead when she embarks on her ambitious plan to try and reestablish order and peace in the Balkans.

A Power in Balkans

Today Turkey, once senior partner in an ill-fated Balkan entente, is the greatest Balkan military power and moreover it is emerging from the present world conflict as a friend of Italy, the United Nations, and one of the Balkan members of the entente untouched by violence.

This correspondent understands that through an alliance with Britain, Turkey is now in contact with Marshal Josep Broz (Tito) and his Government which is expected to play a big role in helping to restore peace and prosperity to war-torn Balkan nations. The fact that this desire to revive the Balkan entente is serious confirms rumors that the famous Dolmabatche Palace, at present the official residence of President Ismet Inonu, and the former home of Turkish Sultans in Istanbul, is now being prepared for a possible Balkan conference.

Istanbul, standing at one of the entrances to the Balkan peninsula would be a logical place for such a conference, and the fact that Turkey, sipce the breaking off of diplomatic relations, is now the main intermediary between the Balkan satellites and the Allies, makes Istanbul an ideal meeting place for such a Balkan meeting.

Turkey, in the period between the wars, was an ardent supporter of the Balkan entente, which formerly contained Romania, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. That entente failed partly because Bulgaria would never join.

Romania's Switch to Allies—Patterns 1918 Reich Debacle?

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—Romania's official acceptance of Allied peace terms and its swing-over to fight on the Allies side may well be interpreted by the Germans as the beginning of the end.

Germany won't be slow to remember 1918 when the collapse of Bulgaria ended Balkan resistance and preceded the final armistice by only a few weeks.

Romania, according to official radiocast made in King Mihai's name last night, has not only contracted out from the war but also established a new national government which will align his country with the Allies. Taking its fate into its own hands, Romania has disavowed the Vienna award and is preparing to fight for the restoration of Transylvania from Hungary.

Peace Long Planned

Peace negotiations between the Allies and Romania have been under way for a long time. In fact months ago it was reported that Romania was on the edge of collapse and was seeking to contact the Allies.

The last dramatic move of this kind was last spring when Prince Stirbey undertook a special mission to Cairo for the purpose of contacting the Allies. Success did not follow immediately but with increasing indications that Germany could not win this war and with the Russian forces pressing toward the Romanian capital and the Danube delta, Romania has had to decide either to make peace or face chaos.

This week's fall of Iasi and further Russian advances finally decided them.

At the same time Romania could hardly contemplate such a step unless the Germans were powerless to retaliate by seizing control of the country. The Germans now are too busy elsewhere and undoubtedly not only the Russians but the other Allies will send all possible help so as to deal with the Germans still in Romania.

Some Forces Leave

At the end of the Russian offensive this spring, Hitler was reported to have had 16 divisions in Romania but the demands which the catastrophies on the other fronts have made upon these forces have caused some withdrawals.

The Germans have also had large numbers of the Gestapo throughout Romania, especially near the oil fields. How many of them will have fled remains to be seen.

The new Romanian Government which was formed under Gen. Konstantin Sanatescu, includes as outstanding figures Dr. Juliu Maniu, veteran opposition leader and head of the Peasant Party, and Georg Bratianu. Both these latter have long been opponents of Romania's pro-German policy and expressed their opinion in a number of memoranda to the King and the Antonescus during the last few years.

Their presence in the Government clearly indicates it has a pro-Allied attitude. Further Dr. Maniu still appears to enjoy the greatest of popularity and respect of all the Romanian politicians and his presence should considerably help the Romanian peasants and middle class to rally to a new regime.

Romanian Attitude

Few Romanians will regret the disappearance of the Antonescus and probably even they themselves, having long ago realized that Germany could not win the war, were not very sorry to be deposed.

Prince Stirbey could hardly have gone to Cairo without Antonescu's knowledge last spring.

Marshal Antonescu, after working against King Carol in 1940 and playing a leading part in the King's expulsion, emerged as conductor in a regime which has been one of the most disastrous in Romania's history.

Romanian soldiers suffered such severe losses in Stalingrad, Smolensk, and Kiev that the Romanian Army is reduced to a shadow of is former size, both in men and materials.

Germany certainly won't take this newest action of Romania lying down, if it can possibly help it.

Retaliation Expected

It will do all possible to retaliate so as to prevent Romania from being used as a new basis for military operations against central Europe and the Balkans.

Little has been heard for some time about the fascist Iron Guard and its leader, Horia Sima, whom the Germans encouraged and kept in the background as threat to the king and the Antonescu Government or any pro-Allied organization. Whether this now can be called up and really can have a strong following inside Romania remains to be seen.

Romanian help to the Allied cause may not in itself be very valuable during the near future, because of chaos throughout the country. It also will take some time for effective Allied help to reach the Romanians.

The military collapse of Romania, however, means that the Russians now can occupy the mouth and lower reaches of the Danube, that they enter Romania not as invaders but as allies. And Romania's geographical position is such that from it, Russian armies can operate on the Bulgarian and Yugoslav frontier in the south and east, while in the north and northeast, these armies can move against Hungary through Transylvania.

Vichyites' Flight Clears Way for Liberation Regime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the men of Vichy already in flight, the new French "liberation regime" probaly will take over with little difficulty.

The flight of Pierre Laval and other Vichy ministers to Belfort in eastern France, as well as the evacuation of Marshal Philippe Pétain by German SS guards, heralds the end of the inglorious Vichy regime.

It was expected that the Marshal would attempt to stay behind. For several months, Marshal Pétain and his close collaborators had tried to separate themselves from M. Laval and from his so-called government. He and the French conservatives hoped that, by convoking a republican rump parliament, they could make their peace with the Allies and eventually be permitted to set up a French transition regime.

Reason for Nazi Move

It probably was to cut short these maneuvers that the Germans decided to evacuate the Marshal and his entourage from the deserted Provisional Capital. The Germans will hardly have illusions as to the future usefullness of the Vichy leaders. But if they succeed in defending northern and eastern France against the Allied onslaught, the existence of a "legal" French government on their side may have at least some propaganda value.

Everything indicates that Marshal Pétain was not surprised by the German move. According to information from Switzerland, the consultation between the Marshal and his friends lasted only half an hour, after which he sent a note of protest to the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Valerio Valeri, and followed the SS officers to an "unknown destination."

Knowing he would be unable to resist German pressure, the Marshal presumably hoped to preserve the Pétain "Legend" among the French.

No Central Civil Regime

The departure of the Pétain-Laval regime from the city of Vichy, which appears to have been occupied now by French patriot forces, means that, for the moment, France has no centralized civil administration. The Vichy administrative services which have been transferred to Belfort are not likely to stay there, as this city already is threatened by patriot troops. In fact, at this moment, the Vichy chiefs may well be on their way to Germany.

For months, the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers, Algeria, has been preparing for the taking over of the civil administration in France in collaboration with the organized forces of the French Underground.

However, organization of the new regime inside France has been greatly hampered by the lack of detailed agreements between Algiers and the Allies, especially the Americans. The French hope that these may be forthcoming during the next days.

Free French civil administrations, supervised by officials appointed by Algiers, have been set up in liberated Normandy and Brittany as well as in the rapidly extending Allied beachhead in southern France. Some of the self-appointed administrators who took over in the departments liberated by the French Forces of the Interior probably will be confirmed when the Algiers Provisional Government arrives in France. Others may be replaced.

In eastern France, north and east of the Marne River, Vichy-appointed local administrations still are in power. However, this territory is being liberated rapidly by the advancing Allied armies.

Northern France, including the rocket-gun coast and France's most important industrial region, is directly controlled by the Germans, who a long time ago separated this region from the rest of France and attached it to the German administration of Belgium. The Nazi High Command in Belgium has been completely reorganized recently. The civil administration of this region now is headed by Gauleiter and SS Gruppenführer Joseph Grohe, one of the most ruthless Nazi "bosses" from western Germany.

Roosevelt: Presage of Full Victory

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt, asserting that "we rejoice with the gallant French people at the liberation of Paris," today saluted the French and Allied commanders who made possible "this brilliant presage of total victory."

In a statement issued at the White House Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The joy that entered the hearts of all civilized men and women at the news of the liberation of Paris can only be measured by the gloom which settled there one June day four years ago when German troops occupied the French Capital.

"Through the rising tide of Allied success that patch of gloom remained and has only today been dispelled. For Paris is a precious symbol of that civilization which it was the aim of Hitler and his armed hordes to destroy. . . ."

[The President's statement was issued prior to reports from Supreme Headquarters indicating that the liberation of Paris may not yet have been finally accomplished.]

Mother Worthy of Hero

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24—The mother of Capt. Maurice Britt, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor for exceptional heroism in Italy, is employed on the detonator line on the Arkansas Army Ordnance Plant here, and has a perfect record for attendance and efficiency for the past two years.

French Unit Sent to Paris

By Charles Collingwood

Columbia Broadcasting System Correspondent

PARIS, Aug. 24 (By Radio via London) (AP) — The 2d French Armored Division was ordered to enter Paris yesterday after the Parisians arose as one man to beat down the German troops who had garrisoned the city.

It was the people of Paris who really set out to win back their city.

But on Aug. 22 a Frenchman burst into Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's Headquarters. He was the chief of the Forces of the Interior in Paris and he had a staggering, incredible story to tell.

He said he'd concluded an armistice with the German forces in Paris. The people of Paris had risen, and so hounded the Germans that the German commander requested an armistice. He wanted to withdraw troops from the road blocks west and south of Paris, where they had been facing the Americans, and pass them through the city.

The armistice was to expire at noon yesterday.

This news caused a sensation in General Bradley's Headquarters because although we had known that rioting had been going on in Paris since Aug. 19, we had not known things had gone so far. General Bradley ordered the 2d French Armored Division out of the line and told it to start moving east toward Paris.

[The 2d Armored Division is part of Brig. Gen. Leclerc's French forces attached to the American Third Army. The Third Army is part of the 12th Army Group headed by Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.]

Certain American forces were sent the same way. On a moment's notice, the whole machinery was set in motion to occupy the world's third largest city.

It is no mean responsibility. Paris is in desperate straits. It is estimated that it needs immediately 3,000 tons of food and 3,000 tons of coal. After that, there must be huge and steady supply.

But the decision had to be made, if only as a tribute to the French who rose again.

Canada Sees Million Jobs More Than Before War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Canada will provide 1,000,000 new jobs after the war not in existence in 1939, according to George Weir, former British Columbia Provincial Secretary and now identified with rehabilitation activities of the Federal Government.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	788,130
1944 volume to date	176,269,045
1943 volume to date	209,133,121

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	55.2	Prev. day	55.1
Month ago	54.8	Year ago	49.3
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Acme Wire (1.35e)	25¾	25¾	25¾
400	Ainsworth (½g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1500	Aire Access	4⅞	4½	4½
200	Air-way El Ap	4	3⅞	4
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	28	28	28
100	Alum Ltd (h8a)	77½	76½	76½
800	Alum Co Am (2)	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
10	Am Book (⅝e)	42	42	42
1200	Am Cen Mfg (.5e)	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛
300	Am CP&LAn (1⅞k)	41⅞	41	41⅛
500	Am Cit P&LB	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	38¾	38	38
100	Am & Fgn P war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1200	Am Gas&El (1.60)	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
50	Am Gas&Elpf (4½)	112	112	112
50	Am Gen $2 pm (2)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
800	Am Light&Tr (1.20)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
25	Am Mfg	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
400	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1	1
25	Am Pot&Ch	43	43	43
1000	Am Republics (¼e)	11⅜	11½	11½
9500	Am Superpow	1	⅞	⅞
4800	Am Superpow pf	19⅛	18⅝	19
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
1300	Am Writ Pap	6¼	5⅝	6⅛
900	Anch Post F (.15e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
120	Appal El P pf (4½)	111	111	111
1700	Argus Inc	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
1900	Ark Nat Gas	4	3⅞	3⅞
4500	Ark NatGasA	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
300	Ark NOas pf (1.15k)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
30	Ark P&L pf (7)	108¾	108¾	108¾
200	Aro Equip (.50e)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	10	10	10
300	AshlandOil&R (.40)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	Atlantic C Fish (⅛e)	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
100	Atl Cst L Co (1½e)	42½	42	42½
600	Atlas Corp war	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
100	Atlas Ply (.80)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Automatic Prod (.20e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Avery & Sons (½k)	10	10	10
100	Ayrshire P Coll	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
100	Babcock & Wil (½e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	40	40	40
1900	Baldwin Loco war	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜
400	Baldwin Rub (.425e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2800	Barium Stl	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Bellanca Aire	3⅛	3	3
10	Benson & Hed	35	35	35
1200	Berak & Gay Furn	2⅛	2	2
1200	Birds & Fdy	9¼	9	9¼
400	Bliss E W)	14½	14½	14½
400	Blue Ridge	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Blue Rid cv pf	49¾	49¾	49¾
200	Blumenthal (8)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Bourjois	12¼	12¼	12¼
1800	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1800	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Braz Tr L&P	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Breeze Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Brewst Aero	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
100	Bridgpt Oil	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
100	Brillo Mfg (½e)	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
100	Brit Celan	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	BrownF&WA	18	18	18
300	Brown-P Dist	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Brown Rubber	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Buckeye P L (.80)	10	10	10
1900	Buf N&EP pf	18¾	18½	18½
.50	Buf N&EP 5pf	110	109½	109½
3300	Burma Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Burry Biscuit	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Cab El Prod	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Cab El Prod vte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Callite Tung (.20e)	8	7¾	8
425	CanCar&F pf (h2.10)	22½	21⅝	22⅛
10	Caro P&L pf pf (7)	118	118	118
400	Carrier Corp	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3300	Catalin Am (.10e)	8	7⅞	8
1100	Cen & SW Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2800	Cessna Aire (.40e)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
100	Chi Flex Shaft	37½	37½	37½
1100	Chief Cons Mng	4	3⅞	4
1100	Cities Service	14⅞	14½	14⅝
500	Cit Svc pf	107½	107	107
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
600	Cleve Tractor (1¼e)	18	18	18
500	Colon Development	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Colonial Airl	4	4	4
100	Colo Fuel & I war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Colts PFArm	4	4	4
436	Colum G&E pf (5)	111	111	111
100	Comm Wat Svc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	69	68½	69
30	ConGEBalPfB (4½)	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2200	Cons Gas Ut (.10e)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
250	ConsMng&Sm (.1a)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Cons Retstrs (.55e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Cons Royalty (.06e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	ConsSttlCorp (1¼e)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
500	Cons Textile	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	ContFdy&Mch (½e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Copper Range	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
500	Corroon & Rey	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Cor & Rey pf	24½	24½	24½
100	Cosden Petro	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
600	Creole Pet	24½	24½	24½
600	Croft Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Crowley Milner	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	CrownC CInA (¼k)	4	4	4
1100	Crown Drug (.05e)	3	3	3
1700	Cuban AtlSug (1½e)	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝
50	Dahlberg Rub (⅛e)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
300	DennisonMfgA (.40e)	5¼	5	5
300	Derby Oil	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
100	Derby Oil pf (10k)	78½	78½	78½
500	Det Gray Ir	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	DetMichStove(.10e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1000	Diana Stra (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Divco Corp (½e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Dobeckmun	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Durh Hos B (⅝e)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
225	East G&F 6pf(3k)	42	42	42
200	East G&F prpf(4½)	69	69	69
200	East Sta pf A	1	1	1
175	East Sta pf B	49½	48½	49
25	East StgAs pf(2½k)	49¾	49¾	49¾
200	Easy Washmb (¾e)	39¾	39¾	39¾
31800	El Bond&Sh (.60)	11⅜	11	11⅜
300	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	80½	80½	80½
200	El F&L war	1	1	1
200	Electrographic (¼e)	10⅝	10	10
4200	Emerson Elec(.30e)	16⅜	16	16⅜
500	Equity Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Esquire Inc (⅛e)	6⅛	6	6⅛
600	Eversharp Inc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Fairchild Cam	36½	36½	36½
1100	Fairchild E&A	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Fallstaff Brew	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1200	Fansteel Met	16½	16½	16½
1000	Fedders Mfg	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Ford M Can A (h1)xd	22½	22½	22½
1100	Fox (P) Brew (1)	26⅛	26	26
200	Fuller (G A) (2k)	16⅛	16	16
200	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	72	72	72
100	Gen Alloys	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Gen Finance (.20)	5	5	5
100	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	101	101	101
50	Gen Shoe pf	87¾	87¾	87¾
50	Gen Wood&Fpf	50¾	50¾	50¾
1000	Glen Ald Coal	16¾	16¾	16¾
25	Godchaux SugA	43	43	43
25	Gt Atl & P nv	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1000	Gt Sthfield Con	1	1	1
400	Greenf Taft D (1½g)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
700	Hall Lamp (.60e)	7¾	7½	7½
1500	Harvard Brew (.10e)	9¼	9	9¼
200	Hat Cor Am B (⅛e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Hazeltine (1½e)	28	28	28
200	Hearn D Strs	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Hecla Min (¼e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Helena Rub A (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Hewitt Rub (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
300	Holl C Gold (h.36e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
300	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	49¾	49¾	49¾
400	Humble Oil (1½e)	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Hum-Ross P (.20e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	10½	10½	10½
300	Huyler's	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Hygrade Fd. (30e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
12700	Ill Pow	12	11⅞	11⅞
4200	Ill Pow div ct	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Ill Pow pf (2½k)	51	51	51
900	Imp Oil Ltd (h¼)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
300	Imp Oil Ld reg (h½)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Imp Tb Brit .392e	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
6.25	Indus Finan pf	87½	87½	87½
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
3500	Int Hyd-El pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Int Min & Ch war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1400	Int Petrol (h½)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	Int Prod (⅛e)d	2	2	2
200	Int S Ras B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	Inters Pw Del pf	12	11	11
100	Invest Roy (.04)	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Iron Fireman A	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Jacobs Aire Eq	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Jeannette Gla	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Kan G & E pf (7)	130½	130½	130½
100	Kansas Gas pf	107	107	107
100	Kansas Pow pf	107	107	107
100	Kellogg Switch	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Kennedy's (.60e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Kentucky Util	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Keystone Pet	2	2	2
300	Kingston Prod	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	Kirby Petrol	13	13	13
100	Kleinert (I B)	4½	4½	4½
200	Kropp Forge	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Lake Shore Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Lakey Fdy & M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
19300	Leonard Oil Dev	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Line Material (⅝e)	13	13	13
1000	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	13	13	13
1300	Long Is Lig	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
250	Long Is L pf	77½	77	77
125	Long Is L pf B	70¼	69½	69½
200	Louis L&E (.40)	7	7	7
600	Manati Sug war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Mangel Strs	3	3	3
300	Massey-Harris	11	10⅝	10⅝
200	Merrit-Chap & S	8	8	8
8500	Mesabi Iron	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
100	Mich Bumper (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Mich Stl Tube (.40e)	37½	37½	37½
100	Michigan Sug	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	Mich Sugar pf (.60k)	7½	7½	7½
500	MicromatRedrg (.33e)	10	9¾	9¾
8900	MidWestCorp (.20e)	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	Midvale (.1½e)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2300	Mid West Ref (.15e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2300	Mock J Voeh (⅝e)	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Molybdenum (⅝e)	22	22	22
1300	Monogram Pict	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	MontgomeryLoanA (.20)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Montg Ward A (.75)	37½	37½	37½
700	Montr LtHtPw Ltd(⅝a)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
700	NatBellasHess (.08g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Nat Fuel G	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Nat Rub Mch	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1300	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Nat Un Rad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	NEPA 6 pf	87½	87½	87½
200	New Eng T&T	104½	104½	104½
100	N J Clock	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
50	NYP&LT pf (7)	118½	118½	118½
5400	Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
775	Niag Hud 1 pf	80½	80½	80½
700	Niles-Bem-P (1¼e)	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜
100	Nip'singMary (.30e)	2	2	2
800	Nom's Elec (¼e)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1	1	1
300	Nor Am Ut Sec	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
800	Northeast Aire	1⅛	1	1⅛
.10	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	107¾	107¾	107¾
.10	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	107½	107½	107½
500	Nor Sta Pw (⅝)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Ogden Corp (½e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110	110	110
20	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	116	116	116
100	Ohio PS Pf A (7)	115½	115½	115½
100	Omar Inc	11	11	11
1000	Overseas Sec (.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4300	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	Penn-Dixie (.40)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Pa Gas&El A	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	107½	107½	107½
10	Pa Salt (5e)	163½	163½	163½
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	63½	63½	63½
125	Pepperell	149½	146½	149½
400	Pharis T&R	4	4	4
200	Phillips Pkg	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Phoenix Sec	33⅜	33	33⅜
200	Pioneer Gold	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Pitney-Bowes	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
1000	Pitts & Lake E	89½	89½	89½
100	Polaris Mng (.30e)	60½	60½	60½
100	Premier Gld	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Pressed Met (¼e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1800	Pur Sd P&L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Quaker Oats pf	151	151	151
800	RKO opt war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Dwy & Ut Inv A	7	7	7
700	Raytheon Mfg	40¾	39½	39½
800	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Reed Roll Bit	28	28	28
800	Republic Fire	8	8	8
200	RiceStixDGds (1¼e)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
1200	Rio GrValG (.02g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Roeser & Pend (½e)	6	6	6
100	Root Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Everson2& Haynes	6¾	6¾	6¾
1200	St. Regis Pap	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Salt Dome Oil	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Samson Unit	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Schulte (DA)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
125	Schulte (DA) pf (5)	70½	70½	70½
100	Scovill Mfg (2)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Scran-SBW pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Scullin Stl	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Segal Lock & H	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4200	Sentry & Con	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Shat-Denn (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Shaw W&P (h.90)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Simplicity Pt	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Singer Ltd (.191e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Solar Aire (.20e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
800	Solar Mfg (.35e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
800	Sonotone (.15e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Soss Mfg (.20e)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
40	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Sou Pipe Lt (.60e)	3	3	3
100	Southl Royal (.30e)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Spand&Gen Br	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1100	Spand&Gen reg	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
400	Spencer Shoe (.3g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Standard-S (.40)	13¾	13	13¾
50	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	33¾	33½	33¾
200	Stand Dredg (.30e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Stand D pf (1.60)	19	19	19
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	110½	110½	110½
600	St Pow&Lt	5	5	5
50	St Pow&Lt pf	94½	94½	94½
200	Stand Prod (½e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	StarchiBStrs (.30e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Sterl Al Prod (1g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
500	Sterling Inc (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Stinson (2)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
400	Sullivan Mch (1¼e)	22½	21¾	21¾
900	Technicolor (¼e)	22	21¾	22
300	Textron Ine	22	21½	22
100	Thew Shovel (1e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Tilo Roof (.40)	2	2	2
120	Todd Shipyds (2e)	72	71¾	72
10	Toledo Edis T pf (7)	114	114	114
20	Toledo Edis 6 pf (6)	108½	108½	108½
100	Tonopah Min (.03e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Transwest Oil (¼e)	22½	21¾	21¾
400	Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
200	Tung-Sol Lp (.10e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Udylite Corp (.20g)	5	5	5
200	Uian Realis	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Unit Aire Prod (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Unit Chem (.70e)	23½	23	23
4900	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	3	3	3
10	UnCig-WSt(3⅜k)	89	89	89
1700	Unit Corp war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3100	Unit Gas	7-64	7-64	7-64
3000	Unit Gas war	20½	20½	20½
900	Unit L&Pow A	4	4	4
1900	Unit L&Pow B	80½	80½	80½
100	Unit L&P pf	3	3	3
100	Unit Prof Sh	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
75	Unit Shoe M (3½a)	74	74	74
100	U T & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	US&I Sec pf (3k)	80	80	80
800	U S Foil B (.30e)	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
100	U S Rub Recl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1200	United Stores	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1200	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Univ Cooler B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Univ Pict	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Utah Radio	21½	21¾	21¾
200	Utility Equit	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Venezuel Pet	2	2	2
200	Vogt Mfg	10⅛	10	10
100	Waco Aire	13	13	13
200	Way Knit M	4½	4½	4½
600	Wentworth Mfg	23	23	23
200	West YaC&C	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	West Air Lines	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	West Tab & Sta	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	W'more'd Coal (3e)	20¾	20½	20½
300	Wichita R Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
32	Wms Oil-O-Mat	8	8	8
2700	Woodley Pet	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
700	Wright Harg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

Z

Zenith Radio 1e	1	42	42	42
Zonite Prod .15e	26	5¼	5¼	5¼

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (r) actual sales.
(s) For each 70 shares held on com. stk. (t) Ex-rights. (z) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (y) Stamped. (*) Called shares. (1) Ex-distribution.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
	Quotations to 2:40 p.m.			
4	Am P & L 6s 2016	101¾	101¾	101¾
12	Appal El Pow 3 a 70	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
58	As Elec 4½s 53	93⅞	93½	93⅝
17	As G & E 5s 50	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛
63	As G & E 5½s 48	27¾	27½	27¾
63	As G&E 5s 58	28⅜	27½	27¾
1	As G&E 4½s 48	28⅜	27½	27½
103	As G & E 4½s 49	28⅜	27½	27½
1	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	28⅜	27½	28⅛
1	Cen St El 5½s 54	114¼	114¼	114¼
2	Cen St El 5s 48	52¾	52¾	52¾
9	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	52½	52½	52½
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	70¾	70¾	70¾
8	Cities Ser 5s 50	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
2	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	103¼	103ff	103½
11	East G & P 4s 56 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Elec P&L 5s 2030	101	100¾	100¾
7	Gatineau Pow 3½s 69	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	100	100⅛	100⅛
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	103	103	103
1	Ind Hyd El 5s 58	106	106	106
10	Int P Sec 7s 52P	104½	104½	104½
9	Inters Pow 6s 52	30½	30½	30½
13	Inters Pow 5s 57	89	89	89
4	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	95½	95	95
26	Jer Cen P&L 3½s65	34	33¾	34
1	Kan El Pw 3½s 66	107½	107	107½
3	Kentucky Ut 4s 70	107½	107½	107½
1	N Eng G&E 5s 50	107½	107½	107½
3	N Eng G&E 5s 48	85½	85½	85½
3	N Eng G&E 5s 47	85½	85½	85½
2	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48	86	85¾	86
1	Okla P & Wat 5s 48	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
5	cullin Stl 3s 51	103	103	103
1	South Car Pow 5s 57	91	91	91
1	Spalding 5½s 47	106	106	106
13	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Stand G&E 6s 51	99½	99	99
2	Stand G&E 6s 57	99	99	99
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	98½	98½	98½
4	Stand G&E 6s 67	98¾	98½	98¾
1	Tex El & Sa 6s 60	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	106	106	106
1	York Rys 5s 47 st	39	39	39
20	Russian 6½s 1919	99½	99½	99½
3	Russ 5½s 1921	6¾	6¾	6¾
		6¾	6¾	6¾

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	†300	
First National (2)	50½	55
Merchants National (12)	320	335
†New England Trust (30)	†400	
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	25½	27½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	128	135
†State Street Trust (8)	274	
United States Trust (.80)	91½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	18
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Stocks Lower; Leaders In Slow Decline

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—A few stocks with a peace rating managed to keep their feet on the ground in today's market but many leaders stumbled under mild selling jolts.

Further switching and adjustment of accounts to prepare for a possible sudden crash of the Nazis and industrial reconversion served as a brake on recovery. The conservative ranks also were strengthened by the Allied sweep toward Germany, the quitting of Romania and expectation of other nearby important developments.

Bullish contingents were encouraged by the lack of selling urgency. The ticker tape frequently loafed with dealings around yesterday's relatively small figure. Declines running to a point predominated near the fourth hour for steels, rails and motors.

Briggs Mfg., recently hitting 1944 peaks, retreated. On the offside were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Texas Co., Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse and Deere. Bendix registered a top for the year.

In the curb Illinois Power was an active forward swinger. Ahead were Industrial Finance preferred and Leonard Oil. Small losers included Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service and Creole Petroleum.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

| |

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	12⅝	13⅞
American Hardware Co	30½	32½
American Manufacturing	50¼	53¼
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	...
American Optical	31⅝	32⅞
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	...
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅛
Arlington Mills	52½	55¾
Art Metal Construction	24½	25⅞
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅝	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	...
Bendex Home Appliance	9⅜	10⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18	19⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¼	39
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	34	37
Campbell A S Co Inc	8	8⅞
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅛	17½
Colonial Stores	21⅞	23⅛
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46¾	49½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
Draper Corporation	77	80
Durez Plastic & Chemical	22¾	25¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅜
Eastern Corporation	10⅞	11¾
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23¾
Exolon Co	8⅞	10⅝
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25¾	27½
Food Fair Stores Inc	48	49
Fruit of the Loom	35½	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	21½	23⅜
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	56	59
Graton & Knight Co	8¼	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	88⅜	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	35¼	37¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	...
Greenfield TAD $1.50 ev pf	16½	...
Harrington & Richardson	1¾	2¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅛	7¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34¾	37¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20½	22⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅜	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chem Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	28¼	31
International Detrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	65	...
Kendall Company	11⅛	12⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23¼
Landers Frarz & Clark	36¾	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	115	119
Marathon Paper Mills	26⅜	30
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	62¾	66¾
Merck & Co	37¼	40¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	45¾	49
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	...
*Metal & Thermit Corp	24⅜	26¼
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Lines	10¼	11⅞
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	21
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	7⅝	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	16⅜	19¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84¾	88¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	28½	30⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅝
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¾	71¾
New England Lime Co	...	...
Nicholson File ompany	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	10¼	11½
Parhandle Eastern Pipe Line	47½	50¾
Parer Appliance	12⅞	13⅝
Plymouth ordage ompany	115	119½
Quincy Mt Cold Stor & W	70	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	...
Remington ArmsCoInc	3⅞	3⅝
Richardson& Co	48	51
Rochester Telephone Co	15⅛	16¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35¼	37¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	35⅜	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	62¾	...
Sanford Mills	47¼	48½
Submarine Signal Co	32¾	35¼
Tampax Inc	58⅜	63⅜
Time Incorporated	64	67
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅛	3½
United Elastic Corp	17⅝	18½
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122½	127½
WalthamWatch Co 6 pf	94	97¾
WalthamWatch Co 7 pf	104¼	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29	31½
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅜	9⅜
Warren Bros Class B	41¾	44¾
Warren Bros Class C	16⅛	17¼
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11	12⅛

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127½	135½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	24	25¾
Agricultural (3a)	75½	79
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Co	11¼	12½
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19⅝
American Insur Newark (½a)	15	16¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	52	55¼
American Reserve	16	17½
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	590	640
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅞
City of New York (1⅛e)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	50¼	52¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	42
Federal (1.40)	47½	51
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	62	66
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	90	94
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republican (½)	8¼	9¼
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27½	29⅝
Hanover (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	95	99½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30¼
Homestead (⅞g)	13¼	15¾
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	84⅜	87¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½g)	37⅜	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Cacualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (2½g)	66½	70
Merchants & Migs of NY (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	48¼	51¼
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (1a)	165	175
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48½
New York Fire (.80)	13⅝	15⅜
North River (1)	22¾	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅝
Northern (3a)	87½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Phoenix (2a)	82⅝	86⅞
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	36⅛
Reinsurance Cor NY (.075e)	4⅜	6⅛
Repub Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26⅜	28¾
Revere (P) Insur (1.20)	21	23
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	71⅞	74¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	34⅜	36⅝
Springfield (4½a)	119½	123
*Standard Accident	64¼	68
Travelers (16)	467	482
US Fidelity & Guar (1a)	36¾	38¾
US Fire (2)	48¼	51
US Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	35⅜

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared o rpaid so far this year. *Ex-dividend.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.04	4.42
Amerex Holding	29.625	30.75
American Business Shares	3.76	4.12
Axe Houghton Fund	15.18	16.29
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.01	106.26
Boston Fund	18.15	19.52
Broad Street Investing	29.76	32.17
Bullock Fund	15.89	17.41
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.39	30.53
Chemical Fund	9.77	10.57
Christiana Securities Co	2460.00	2560.00
Commodity Corp	9.01	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.00	47.00
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.08	23.72
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.58	14.58
Equitable Invest Corp	31.75	34.14
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	42.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.58	21.09
Fun Investors Inc	23.51	25.76
General Capital	34.81	37.43
General Investors Trust	5.59	6.02
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.42	7.06
Low Priced Shares	6.19	6.81
Railroad Shares	3.67	4.05
Railroad Equip Shares	4.42	4.87
Steel Shares	4.45	4.90
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.86	24.58
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.92	1.02
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 29.57	S-1	27.99
B-2 ..... 32.09	S-2	14.50
B-3 ..... 19.98	S-3	11.41
B-4 ..... 11.28	S-4	5.24
K-1 ..... 18.82	K-2	23.95
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.90	...
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.00	...
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.20
Mass Investors Tr	22.22	23.89
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.11	11.95
Mutual Invest	11.64	12.73
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.49
New England Fund	13.08	14.07
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.83	7.52
Railroad	5.47	6.03
Railroad Equip	7.68	8.45
Steel	6.25	6.88
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	53	58
Putnam Fund	14.27	15.34
Quarterly Income Shares	6.70	7.35
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	...
Republ Invest Fund	3.49	3.83
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.38	95.88
Spencer Trask Fund	15.24	16.24
State Street Invest	46.00	49.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.16	18.85
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.80	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.89	...
Diversified Tr C	3.80	...
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.96	5.73
Nation Wide Sec	3.85	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.75	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.86	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.76	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.43	...
Super of Am Tr AA	9.47	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.21	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.125	1.50
First Boston Corp	33.25	35.25

"Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	20¼	21⅞
Piper Aircraft	2⅝	3½
Pollak Manufacturing Co.	7⅜	8⅝

Promoted

United Air Lines

H. Ainsley Highman

Of Boston, appointed administrative supervisor of United Air Lines in the Atlantic Seaboard area, including New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Highman has been New England executive of United for the last five years. He is a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the foreign export commission of the State of Connecticut.

Promises War Contractors Interim Loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — Robert H. Hinckley, director of contract settlement, promised yesterday that war contractors whose contracts are terminated will be able to obtain quick interim financing, pending final settlement, through "T-loans."

Mr. Hinckley outlined procedures for Federal Reserve banks to guarantee termination loans. He said the T-loans would enable any war contractor to convert into cash at his local bank approximately 90 per cent of the sound value of his war assets frozen by contract termination. The lending bank, in turn, will be protected by a Federal Reserve Bank guarantee. Subcontractors, as well as prime contractors, are eligible for T-loans.

To speed up the granting of small loans, Federal Reserve banks have been authorized to approve guarantees totaling $500,000 or less to a single borrower. Larger loans will be sent to Washington to be processed.

Under the regulations, the contractor will certify his investment in termination inventories and accounts receivable, together with amounts payable to subcontractors, and take this to his commercial bank.

Mr. Hinckley said the certification would not be questioned by the Federal Reserve bank or the government contracting agency "unless there is reason to believe it is substantially overrated in value."

'Gas' and Fuel Oil Supplies, Output Increased in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Supplies of gasoline and light and heavy fuel oil as well as domestic production increased in the week ended Aug. 19, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gasoline stocks rose 647,000 barrels to 81,850,000 compared with 81,203,000 a week earlier and 71,742,000 last year.

Light fuel oil stocks advanced 273,000 barrels to 40,308,000 while heavy fuel oil stocks increased 1,734,000 to 58,737,000. Production of the former was estimated at 4,819,000 against 4,976,000 a week earlier and 4,131,000 last year. Output of the latter was placed at 9,136,000 against 8,264,000 last week and 9,494,000 a year ago.

Refineries operated at 95.6 per cent of capacity and ran a total of 4,694,000 barrels of crude to stills daily, an increase of 134,000 compared with a percentage of 92.9 last week and capacity of 4,560,000. A year ago the total was 4,094,000.

Daily average domestic crude oil production increased 7,800 barrels to 4,675,100, compared with 4,218,350 a year earlier.

Total estimated United States gasoline production amounted to 13,757,000 barrels against 13,708,000 last week.

Morgenthau Sees No Threat of Inflation In Liberated France

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, recently returned from Normandy, said today there was no threat of inflation in liberated France.

Money is coming back into French banks faster than anyone expected, he told a news conference, and a recent survey among Allied troops indicated that only about 10 per cent of their money is being spent in France.

Published reports of growing inflation, the secretary said, are simply not true.

Reporting that he saw a sample of counterfeit dollar bills dropped behind American lines by German planes, Mr. Morgenthau said the counterfeiting was not very good.

Burlington Road Plans Refunding

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has asked Interstate Commerce Commission permission to issue $40,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds, series of 1974, to be applied to the redemption of $40,000,000 of the company's first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, series A, due Feb. 1, 1971.

The application said the company intends calling the old issue on Feb. 1, 1945, at 107½ per cent of par and accrued interest. It said it will pay the $3,000,000 call premium, the $1,000,000 of accrued interest, and incidental expenses with company funds.

The remaining funds necessary to redeem the bonds will be provided through the new issue, to be sold on competitive bids and to bear interest at the rate fixed by the accepted bid.

Surplus Bill Amended To Raise Cotton Loan Rate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Senate amended its surplus property disposal bill today to raise from 92½ to 95 per cent of parity the 1944 loan rate on cotton.

The amendment was offered by Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama as one of a series of proposals upon which he is working to force up cotton prices.

It was accepted without objection although Senator Edwin Johnson (D) of Colorado said he was not clear as to its relation "to the subject of surplus property."

Earlier, the banking committee approved the increase.

Bank Official

By a Staff Photographer

Norman MacDonald

Well-known executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, elected vice-president of the Merchants Co-operative Bank of Boston, succeeding Charles W. Sherman, who has retired. Gardner T. Bolster, Boston law counsel, and Parker Webb, real estate broker in New England and New York State, have been named directors to replace Mr. Sherman and J. Arthur Sparrow, who has retired from the board.

Willys Shows 9-Month Rise In Earnings

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., earned $2,854,356 for the nine-month period ended June 30, after deductions for taxes and reserves, Board Chairman Ward M. Canaday reported.

Federal income and excess profit taxes amounted to $15,793,100 and reserves totaled $4,760,000, Mr. Canaday said. The earnings represent an increase of $714,692 over net profit of $2,139,664 for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Ravenier, Inc., manufacturer of dissolving pulps, reports consolidated net profit of $453,896 for the three months ended July 31, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to 15 cents a common share, compared with $454,000, or the same amount per share, for the like period of last year.

Union Tank Car Co. reports net profit for six months ended June 30 of $1,282,218, or $1.18 a share, against $1,888,639, or $1.47 a share, for the first half of 1943.

Torrington Co. reports net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, subject to renegotiation, of $2,706,992, equal to $1.66 a share, compared with $2,933,749, or $1.80 a share, for the preceding fiscal year. The report states that renegotiation for the year ended June 30, 1943, has been completed and net refund to the government of approximately $528,000 after credit for taxes, has been tentatively agreed upon.

Duquesne Light Co. reports net income for the year ended June 30 of $10,432,448, equal to $4.21 a common share, compared with $11,004,455, or $4.47 a share, for the preceding year. Net income for six months ended June 30 was $5,465,882, or $2.22 a common share, against $5,581,887, or $2.27 a share, for the same period in 1943.

Garlock Packing Company, manufacturers of rubber and felt packings, reported net income of $399,863, equivalent to $1.90 a share on the common stock for the six months ended June 30. This compares with a net income of $405,388, or $2.15 a common share, in the corresponding period a year ago.

Dow Warns of Need For Free Customers

MIDLAND, Mich (AP)—Dr. Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, warned business it no longer can take the customer for granted.

Speaking at the annual meeting of stockholders, Dr. Dow said:

"The nation and we as individuals must realize that we can live as we exchange our products with customers and the customers must have something to exchange.

"We must be free customers, men and women who can go to the market place and buy or not buy exactly as we wish. If Government offices may dictate our lives as customers, they will be compelled to dictate our lives as producers, which means we shall work where, when and at what wage the bureaucrats will."

He proposed discontinuance of all Government regulations when the war was over, and "even before the war is finished, we should drop regulations no longer necessary for war purposes."

Pepperell Mfg. Reports Net of $18.65 a Share

By the Associated Press

Pepperell Manufacturing Company reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 a consolidated net income of $1,865,746 after all charges, including a provision of $5,000,000 for federal taxes and renegotiation liability.

The announcement said the profit amounted to $18.65 per share on 100,000 shares outstanding with the public and compared with earnings for the preceding fiscal year of $1,963,029 after renegotiation and provision of $4,220,000 for federal taxes, equivalent to $19.63 per share also on 100,000 shares of stock.

The firm celebrates its 100th anniversary this year.

Emerson Arranges VT Loan

NEW YORK (AP) — Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. reports set sales of $14,426,106 for the weeks ended July 29, against $7,280,949 for the corresponding period of 1943. The company has negotiated a VT loan for $10,000,000 with the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank, jointly.

Western Rail Leader Answers Antitrust Charges

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP) — Charles E. Johnston, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, said yesterday that if issues involved in an antitrust suit "are the same as those raised by Attorney General Biddle and his assistant, Wendell Berge, in speeches and interviews, they strike at the keystone of the economic and political structure of this country."

The Association is a defendant in a suit filed by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Johnston continued:

"First, is the question of whether industry in the future shall operate under the dictatorship of the Attorney General through the questionable process of 'consent decrees' or under regulatory laws prescribed by Congress.

Rate-Making Change

"Second, is the question of whether a revolutionary change shall be enforced in the method of establishing freight rates, resulting in widespread dislocation and reshuffling of industries throughout the nation and agricultural production as well.

"I wish to point out solemnly that anybody seeking to bring about a condition of economic paralysis at a time when the country is concerned with the successful conclusion of the war, reconversion of industries to peace time pursuits, jobs for returning armed service men and women and employment for the workers in closed war plants could not have chosen a point of attack that would produce national chaos more certainly.

"Mr. Biddle and Mr. Berge will get the cheers of the elements in our country who are seeking the outright overthrow of our economic system.

"We have known for a long time that this suit was coming. We have neither invited it nor made any move to delay it, although it would have been our preference to concentrate all our efforts on the transportation job until the war was concluded. We are sorry, too, that the Department of Justice felt it necessary to file this action in the midst of a national political campaign.

Under Rigid Regulation

"The railroad industry has been under rigid regulation prescribed by Congress for more than half a century and most of the alleged violations of the anti-trust law with which we are charged are actions necessary to comply with proper regulatory laws and mandates of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Charges of regional discrimination in freight rates are political buncombe, pure and simple. Anybody who can write a letter and has the price of a three-cent stamp can file a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Any dissatisfaction with the commission arises from the fact that it considers complaints on their merits and resists the demands of pressure groups seeking advantages.

"Mr. Biddle and Mr. Berge propose to liquidate this procedure and set themselves up as the administrators of the railways and presumably every other form of private enterprise."

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 24 (AP)—Wilson McCarthy, president of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad, who is a defendant in the Justice Department's railroad anti-trust suit, yesterday declared the suit is "absolutely without merit."

Freight rates attacked by the Justice Department, Mr. McCarthy said, are made by a conference committee whose purpose is to equalize rates, and all are subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 24 (AP)—President Fred G. Gurley of the Santa Fe Railroad asserted in a prepared statement yesterday that the Interstate Commerce Act provided that "the carriers shall establish reasonable through rates and reasonable joint rates."

"Thus, said Mr. Gurley, "the carriers are invited and required to act in concert for various purposes."

Mr. Gurley, stopping here on a tour of the railway system, was one of the defendants named by the Justice Department in an antitrust suit which charged a group of railroads and other firms with, among other things, acting collusively to maintain noncompetitive rates.

The Santa Fe president said he was not yet thoroughly familiar with the suit and could make no further comment until he had received detailed information.

Treasury Plans Exchange Offering

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that ⅞ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series F-1945, will be offered on an exchange basis, par for par, to holders of Treasury certificates E-1944, maturing Sept. 1, 1944.

The secretary also announced that holders of Treasury notes, series C-1944 and series D-1944, maturing Sept. 15, 1944, will be given an opportunity to exchange such notes for series A-1946.

There are outstanding $4,121,783,000 of series E-1944 certificates, $283,006,000 of series C-1944 notes, and $635,064,400 of series D-1944 notes.

Extension of Exchange Saturday Closings Weighed

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP) — Possibilities of extending Saturday closing of the New York Stock Exchange "for the duration" as a measure to save manpower and paper and other materials were reported under discussion today in brokerage quarters.

Exchange officials said the matter had not been discussed by the board of governors.

Last week governors voted to close Aug. 19 and 26 and Sept. 2 because of a shortage of help. Other major security exchanges followed suit.

As a result of the three closings, the Wall Street Journal estimated, one large New York newspaper alone could save 50 tons of newsprint because it would have no stock and bond tabulations to print on Sunday.

DPC Contract for Mass. Plant

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $1,000,000 contract to equip a Framingham, Mass., plant to be operated by Panther-Panco Rubber Co., Chelsea, Mass., has been announced by the Defense Plant Corporation.

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A Thursday Page

The Singing Cave

By Margaret Leighton

Author of "Twelve Bright Trumpets," etc.
Illustrated by Manning deV. Lee

Chapter Nine

When the Fiesta at the Hot Springs began, Bill tried to ignore the whole affair. After the way old Tomas had treated him, he wasn't going to attend any Fiesta, he told himself. But as the ten days of the celebration drew to a close, it seemed too bad for Penny to miss it altogether. She had never seen an Indian fiesta: Lola was openly eager to go, and so was Felipe.

And so the day of the rodeo, final climax of the celebration, found them loading Querida and Picaro into the big cattle truck. And Lucero, too. "I think I take him there, jus' for the parade," Felipe said. "In with so many other horses, I think no one will recognize him, the way he look now."

The Ramadas

"We'll just have time for a look around the ramadas, where the Indians live during the Fiesta, before the parade begins. We'll want to be in that," Bill said, when they arrived on the mesa, where the Fiesta was being held. "They give a ribbon to the best-looking horse and rider, and I don't think there's one here to compare with Querida. It's a shame, though. Lucero could have won it hands down if we hadn't done that fancy dyeing on him. Now that it's beginning to fade, he sure looks queer!"

Felipe joined them at the ramadas, dwellings of willow poles thatched with brush and built in a hollow square. Together the three went under the archway to mingle with the crowds moving slowly from booth to booth.

Across the plaza of hard-trodden, dusty earth Bill saw old Tomas talking with Cliff Bryant, the gray-moustached sheriff. Tomas was dressed in his black woolen suit, stiff white shirt and high-crowned hat. He looked hot and uncomfortable, but he was capitan of the tribe, and during the Fiesta it was his place to observe some ceremonious formality. Small Ysidro stood close beside his grandfather, and he was colorful enough for two! His overalls were stiff and new, and he wore a silk shirt of so startling a shade of magenta that the air about it quivered! Almost eclipsing him was a new sombrero, just purchased from a near-by booth—he had to hold it up with both hands when he wanted to see anything but his own small bare feet!

In spite of the resentment he felt, Bill had to acknowledge to himself that the old chief deserved a lot of credit for one thing: he always kept order at the Fiesta.

Parade on the Mesa

The parade was a colorful procession of riders and their mounts, lined up two by two, behind the ox cart in which rode the musicians with their guitars. The cart was an ancient carreta with two huge, solid wooden wheels such as had creaked their miles over the hills in the days of Spanish California. It was decorated with flowers and paper streamers, and swayed forward to the lively familiar tune of "All' en el Rancho Grande."

When the parade had rounded the mesa and was coming abreast of the judges, Bill, glancing sideways, could see that all three of them had their eyes fixed on Penny. He wasn't much surprised when the head judge announced that Penny had won the prize for the best-looking horse and rider on the field. Penny herself wouldn't believe it at first, but when the judge handed her the blue ribbon rosette with a gallant speech, she accepted very graciously.

When the time for their race came, they mounted their waiting horses and rode to the starting point at the far end of the mesa.

At last they were as near in line as possible, the pistol cracked, Bill put his spurs to Picaro's sides and the buckskin leaped forward. He was the first to get away—already he had a good length's start on the others, with Felipe next behind him.

And then suddenly, above the shout of the crowd, a shrill scream cut the air. There was something there in the field directly ahead of them—something red—a child! Little Ysidro, Tomas's grandson, was running straight across into the path of the oncoming horses in pursuit of his hat which the wind was rolling just ahead of him!

As Bill looked back on it afterward, it seemed as though the whole thing had lasted a long, long time. But it could only have taken an instant for Bill to swerve Picaro sharply toward the running child, to lean out of his saddle and snatch him from the ground while the other horses thundered by and the dust engulfed them in a choking cloud!

Then Bill rode slowly back toward the spectators with the baby in the saddle in front of him. Picaro was trembling and Bill himself was feeling shaky. Small though he was, Ysidro was solid and heavy. Bill had barely managed to lift him off the ground. Ysidro, moreover, had now begun to struggle and shriek with fright and anger. "Mi sombrero! Mi sombrero!" he shouted.

The other riders came circling back from the finish line, only a few of them had seen what had happened. The crowd streamed across the mesa to meet Bill, but old Tomas was not among them. All alone he stood at the edge of the field, his hands hanging at his sides. People made way so that Bill could ride close to him and hand down the child. "I guess he's all right," Bill said. Tomas reached up and took his grandson. His dark old face was as expressionless as if it had been carved of rock. He opened his lips as though he were going to speak, but nothing came. Then he turned away.

Surprise for Bill

"Ain't he goin' to so much as thank the boy?" a voice said from among the onlookers. "That's gratitude for you!" But Bill had looked down from his saddle straight into the old chief's eyes and he knew that no words had been needed.

Later, while he was rubbing down Picaro over by the corral, Tomas appeared suddenly beside him. "Billy Deane," he said, "when those men wan' to come on the Reservation, wan' to dig?" he asked abrutly.

"You mean—you mean it's okay, after all?" Bill asked.

"Hokay, yes," Tomas said. "I think maybe I big fool, make mistake. I think Mattson an' Joe Chavez, they not so smart. Fred Deane, he always good frien', I believe what he tell."

"Oh, that's swell!" Bill said. He couldn't think of anything else to say and stood looking helplessly into the dark, wrinkled face.

Then Tomas held out his hand, and he was smiling one of his rare smiles. "I think Billy Deane, he good frien', too!" he said.

This had been the best and most successful Fiesta he had ever attended, Bill thought, waking in the early dawn next morning. But he had little time to recall the incidents of the day, for the arrival of Clementine, Dad Mills' burro, without her master, started conjectures in another direction. Dad had gone off on one of his jaunts and was not expected back already.

"If he doesn't come along pretty soon, we'd better go have a look for him," said Bill's father. "You boys eat your breakfast and I'll get up the horses. We'll follow Clementine's back trail and it'll be a lot easier while it's fresh."

Sooner than would have seemed possible, the search party was mounted and on its way. They entered the canyon and before long were climbing steeply as they followed Clementine's hoofprints, plain even to less practiced eyes, steadily up the mountain.

(To be concluded next Thursday.)

The Story Starts Here

Bill Deane, interested in old Indian relics, had tried to get Tomas, capitan of the tribe near his father's California cattle ranch, to allow men from the Museum to excavate on the Indian Reservation. Tomas, friendly to the Deanes, had at first consented; but Mattson, the truculent storekeeper, and Joe Chavez, a half-breed, persuaded him that the white men wanted the Indians' land, and he withdrew his consent. Felipe, whose father, Juan Lugo, had disappeared, had brought his beautiful palomino horse, Lucero, to hide him at the ranch, because Mattson was claiming him. Penny, a New York City girl, was spending the summer at the ranch, where the Deanes were facing the problem of a vanishing water supply in the stream on which they depended.

Bill swerved Picaro sharply toward the running child

Shall We Go Back to School?

What do servicemen think about the value of school?

"You're just a dumbbell if you do what I did," says Gordon Bower, First Class Seaman, U. S. Navy. "I quit school in grade 10. If I would have finished school and got a high school diploma, I could have gone to college at the Navy's expense for two years. I could be an ensign right now, but I was foolish and quit school."

Follow Gordon's advice. Go back to school this fall and study well.

And read what George H. Werner of the Army Student Training Program says:

"My advice to boys and girls still in school is STAY THERE! Don't get any 'misled patriotism' ideas about enlisting or leaving to take a war job. Whatever you do, finish high school at least."

Next Thursday, a high school girl who is staying in school will tell us why she isn't quitting to make a pocketful of money now.

Son of the Walrus King

By Harold McCracken

Author of "The Biggest Bear on Earth," "The Last of the Sea Otters," etc.
Illustrated by Lynn Bogue Hunt

Chapter Ten

Before any of the three could even get up on their flippers—let alone plunge into the safety of the water—old Nanook pounced upon the nearest walrus. It was Bright Eyes who went down beneath the twelve hundred pounds of weight behind the bear's big paws.

Into the water plunged the Bully. His shrill bellow of fear was muffled out as he disappeared beneath the surface.

Aivik, however, stood facing the mighty bear as though his muscles had refused to work. Bright Eyes bellowed loudly, and already the whole herd had taken up the danger call and bellowed in chorus.

Aivik's body raised slowly until he stood his full height, on the very tips of his flippers, and he stared into the wicked little black eyes of the mighty bear. Nanook stared back at him.

Aivik trembled from head to toes. Then something seemed to flare within him, like a sudden burst of the Northern Lights in the inky darkness of a midwinter sky. Throwing himself forward in a desperate lunge, he brought his sharp little tusks down upon the big bear's neck. Every ounce of his four hundred pounds of weight and strength was thrown behind the thrust. Nanook reared back with a mighty lurch, lifting Aivik with him.

Released from the bear's clutches, Bright Eyes scrambled desperately beneath them in an effort to get to her feet. In the frantic scrambling and struggling, Nanook and Aivik tumbled over backward—and before either could get to their feet they had slid headfirst over the edge of the ice and into the water. Instinctively Aivik dove and swam as furiously as he could possibly travel, although he knew very well that it was impossible for the bear to pursue him with any degree of danger beneath the surface. Bursting his head up into the air, he gasped quickly and dove again.

Bright Eyes' "Thank You"

When he finally reached the herd they were all swimming rapidly away from the place where they had been. Mama Aivik was in the lead, and he was soon beside her. Shortly afterward he saw the Bully. Then he located Bright Eyes, swimming along quite a distance behind all the rest. After a little while he left the side of his mother and went back to swim beside her.

As he approached, she looked at him intently out of her shiny little eyes. She uttered a weak little bellow—and they swam along together.

When the short summer was over and Mama had once more rounded up her herd and started the southern journey, Aivik and the Bully swam along with Bright Eyes between them, each paying particular attention to her. All three were by now approaching full growth and the time was not far away when she must make a definite and permanent choice between them. Once this decision was made it would endure unbroken as long as they lived. But as usual, the Bully was much more expressive of his attentions than Aivik was and Bright Eyes swam along with dignified reservations toward them both.

It began getting colder; and something seemed to warn the walrus that it was time to get out of the Arctic Sea. Aivik, Bright Eyes and the Bully kept well ahead of the ice pack. They stayed together. The herd was completely disbanded.

Choice Between Two

The competition for Bright Eyes' affection became increasingly intense between Aivik and the Bully.

At last they started north again. As his mother had done, Aivik chose a course which took them well to the east of St. Lawrence Island, until they came within sight of the Alaska mainland.

The time had come when Aivik was to travel no more with the herds of the cows and their babies. He had arrived at that maturity in life which dictated that he should spend much of his time in solitary travel, or with one or more of his own sex, and he now sought a companionship more to his admiration than that which the Bully could provide.

The Bully remained with Bright Eyes, but there was something in Aivik's last gaze which assured her that when the ice began to move back southward out of the far fastnesses of the Arctic Sea, he would be searching to join her once more.

Aivik's New Life

When he caught up with Old King, the elder walrus stared at him inquiringly for a while as they swam along.

After a time, Aivik swam away from Old King and spent a lonely summer on the edge of the polar ice.

He did not leave for the south until the big ice began to close in so tightly that he could hardly find any open water and when he finally reached the Siberian Coast just westward from Bering Strait, the ice had already started moving through the passageway into Bering Sea. Most of the walrus had also gone through. But after a day or two of searching and calling he finally found Bright Eyes. True to her faith she had let the rest of the herd go on and she had waited for Aivik.

The reunion between Aivik and Bright Eyes was a particularly happy event. They stood upright in the water close together and stared intently at each other for a long time. They flapped their flippers against their chests and shook their heads, and they grunted friendly little exchanges of greetings. Then they started traveling south together.

Bully Withdraws

During the winter they saw the Bully two or three times. On each occasion, however, Aivik immediately reared up in the water and bellowed a challenge in such definite and defiant manner that the intruder made a hasty retreat.

Before the long winter of blizzards and storms was over Bright Eyes insisted upon their parting company. It was not that she had grown tired of him, for neither had any intentions of seeking any other mate in life. It was just that time when the laws which govern their lives and destinies dictates that each should go their separate ways for a time.

Reluctantly Aivik swam through the falling snow and the stormy sea, and intently Bright Eyes watched from the flat top of a rocking ice-pan until he disappeared from view.

When the winter finally began to give way to approaching spring and the ice once more started moving north, Aivik also began to travel.

Upon reaching the familiar location within sight of the Alaskan coast and not far to the east of King Island, he started looking for Bright Eyes.

He finally found his mate sitting contentedly on a large flat ice-pan. She had repeatedly answered his call, but had made no move to leave the ice to greet him, for she was seriously occupied with some new and very important duties. Cuddled comfortably close beside her was a very small baby walrus—and it was apparent that Bright Eyes was exceedingly proud of her new little one.

Aivik rose as high up out of the water as he possibly could and stared most intently at the mother and baby as he swam rapidly up to the edge of the ice-pan. Putting both flippers on the edge, he stood there gazing silently for a long time.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

Bright Eyes, Aivik, and the Bully, half-grown young walrus, were enjoying a fine sleep on an iceberg in the sun in the vast expanse of the Arctic Sea, when they were suddenly awakened by the rush of Nanook, a polar bear, towards them.

Putting both flippers on the edge, Aivik gazed silently at Bright Eyes and her little one

Happy Hours With Books

Book Reviews

Alaska Begins

Now when so many of us have special reasons for looking eagerly at maps of Alaska and islands off that coast, it is particularly interesting to read in "Bering's Potlatch," by Lucile McDonald (Oxford University Press, New York. $2.50), of the voyage in 1741 when early explorations were made. Vitus Jonassen Bering sailed eastward from Kamchatka, under orders from the Empress of Russia. In the log of his ship, the "St. Peter," and in the journal of Dr. Georg Wilhelm Steller are found the first detailed pages ever written on Alaska. The story is based on this material, telling it as the adventure of young Andreas, 16-year-old hunter.

It was a voyage of great hardship. The crew was forced to winter on one of the Commander Islands, and the boat was so badly battered that it had to be dismantled and a new craft built as best they could. Spirited drawings by Nils Hogner show the gulls, seals and fur-otters and make more vivid some of the adventures.

The title of this book, perhaps, needs a bit of explanation. Potlatch, in the Northwest dialect, means the giving of a valuable gift, and in a sense Alaska was Bering's potlach, his legacy to the world.

With the Commandos

"AWOL K-9 Commando," by Bertrand Shurtleff (Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. $2), is the story of a war dog; a Doberman Pinscher originally trained in Germany and rescued by an American newspaperman from his brutal Nazi handler. He is brought to the United States. The name AWOL is given him in fun. After Pearl Harbor he is given to Dogs for Defence. His confidence in people has been regained, and his truly astonishing intelligence brings him special work with the commandos.

It makes a grim and thrilling story. The part that remains clearest in my mind is Awol's race through the night during a commando raid in Northern France, under enemy fire, just too late to return to safety on the British barge, and of his perilous escapes there in the enemy country, left on his own in privation and danger. It has the happy ending that should be the reward of courage and devotion to duty. Bertrand Shurtleff pays great tribute to the work of dogs in this war. There is also a foreword of appreciation by Alene Erlanger, consultant to the Quartermaster General.

A Game Book

"Games to Make and Play at Home," by Joseph Leeming (Appleton-Century Co., New York. $2), is an excellent collection. It is fun to be reminded of old favorites, and there are new and unusual games here as well. There are games—the puzzle type—for single players, games for two, and games for groups, either indoors or out. Mr. Leeming really plays fair. The games can easily be made at home, and quickly too. Diagrams and directions are very clear. For Scout leaders too this book will be treasure trove.

Frances C. Darling

When in Boston
visit
The Bay Colony Bookshop
31 Newbury Street
Near the Public Garden and Museum of Natural History
A good selection of books for young and old. Children's books a specialty.
LT. PERRY, W.A.C. FRANCES C. DARLING

Events in Paris Deal Nazi Prestige Heavy Blow

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Collapse of Paris is one of the worst psychological disasters to befall German arms in general, and the "Führer" in particular.

The world will remember the immense pride with which the Nazis announced their entry into Paris in June, 1940.

Paris in Nazi hands was the outstanding symbol of German victory. Paris was, at the same time, Hitler's most valuable prey. That Paris could be recaptured by the Allied armies will open the eyes of even the fanatic Nazis. They may begin to understand that the end of their rule is at hand.

Hitler Rushed to Paris

When, after the defeat of the Franco-British army, the Germans marched into Paris on June 14, 1940, Dr. Joseph Goebbel's propaganda machine began to run full speed.

The fall of Paris meant, the little propagandist pointed out, that Germany's victory was unavoidable. Adolf Hitler rushed to the French capital and had himself photographed visiting outstanding buildings—Napoleon's tomb, the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe.

At that time, the Germans had the hope that eventually they could win favor with the Parisians. The people of Paris, during the first months of Nazi occupation, were amazed at the "correct" behavior of the conquerors.

However, the French soon found out that in a world order conceived by Adolf Hitler, there was no place for that kind of civilization, created by generations of Frenchmen and symbolized by Paris. Adolf Hitler wanted—and some of his collaborators expressed it in the crudest form — that Paris should become the "Luna-Park" of Nazified Europe. The "master race" would come to Paris to relax from the hard work of ruling the old continent and would enjoy beautiful Paris with all it had to offer.

Gestapo Enters

It was as much against this abasement of their human dignity as against the actual hardships of Nazi occupation that the people of Paris began to revolt. Early in 1941, the Gestapo already had established its rule in Paris and German execution squads worked without interruption.

Police raids became routine as the Germans sought to crush the developing Underground activities. Youths were rounded up for forced labor in Nazi war plants. There were frequent reprisal executions. Fifty Parisians were once shot for the killing of a German lieutenant. Stern measures did not, however, prevent sabotage.

Today, hungry and weary, Paris has been awaiting the moment to rise against its oppressors. Although Paris had become the meeting place of the most violent French collaborationists, who, outbidding Vichy, wanted France to throw in her lot completely with the Nazis, the overwhelming majority of the Parisians dislike the Germans intensely and wants to exterminate the French traitors.

All indications show that, despite massive deportations of able-bodied Parisians to Germany, the patriot movement inside Paris was organized. Soon we will know if it has been able to come out into the open. German administrative experts, Nazi civilians, and French collaborationists have been reported leaving the capital in a hurry.

Amount of Destruction

How extensive Nazi destruction will be in Paris is difficult to foresee. Nazi propaganda has claimed that the German army would defend every inch of the French capital, that large sections of it had been mined and that many houses had been transformed into veritable fortresses.

However, after Allied experiences in Normandy and in Southern France, Nazi talk on impregnable fortifications appears suspicious.

One thing, however, is clear. The Nazis will have no compunctions about turning one of Europe's most beautiful cities into a battlefield. A German military spokesman recently pointed out that "as Berlin was in shambles, there was no reason why Paris should be spared."

Raids Hit Paris

Paris suffered considerably from Allied air raids against German targets in the capital area, among them the Renault works and Le Bourget airfield. German radiocasts probably exaggerated civilian casualties, which were estimated in the thousands. But Paris suffered more this time than in World War I when the Germans besieged the city from a distance of 20 miles and fired shells from long-range guns that left scars still visible.

Since the German occupation, Paris, whose prewar population was 2,829,746, has been only a shadow of its former gay self. Most of its young men are prisoners of war in Germany, its children evacuated to the countryside, monuments standing like stage scenery at the end of a play ready to be packed and carted away. Lack of fuel shut down the subway system and there was no gasoline to operate taxicabs and buses.

Communications between the capital and the rest of the country have been largely destroyed by Allied bombing and by attacks on the part of the French Underground. Food stocks have gone down to the starvation level. There is, according to latest reports, no meat, no butter, and only little milk and little bread available in Paris.

The Allies and Free French are, however, prepared to rush large quantities of supplies of all kinds to the French capital, as soon as the Nazis are ousted. Hungry Paris will be fed.

Loss of Prestige

Reconquest of Paris by the Allies means an important loss of prestige to the Germans. Paris is France's administrative, intellectual and artistic center, but, at the same time, it is the focal point of most important French communication lines.

In Paris, vital French railway lines are located and many of the principal highway systems are linked there. The capital is also France's largest inland water port. Capture of Paris actually separates the different groups of German armies defending France, and makes the movement of German reserves a difficult, if not an impossible task.

The Germans also lose the important contribution which the industry of the Paris suburbs has been making to the German war machine, including a large number of French armament plants, among them the tank construction works of Renault, the Automobile factories of Citroën, and many aircraft factories.

Aid For Allies

Under present traffic conditions in France, the Germans cannot hope to move machinery and men of these plants to Germany. The industrial potential of Paris will soon serve the Allied war effort.

It is likely that with the Allied armies, the Free French administration will move in, too. The Provisional Government has not been elected by the French people but its leaders feel confident that they are supported by the overwhelming majority of all Frenchmen. The Free French administration will run the country until a "Provisional National Assembly" has been convoked to elect a new supreme French authority.

Marshal Philip Petain's Vichy Government, in one of its rare gestures of dignity, refused to go to Paris as long as the Germans controlled the capital.

Allied soldiers will be in Paris but the Free French Government will have full freedom of action in all nonmilitary fields. Paris will again become the capital of France.

Sergei Rachmaninoff Plays New Victor Bach Selection

Review of Recordings

Good Bach, and also a collector's item, is a current Victor issue of Sergei Rachmaninoff playing his own keyboard transcription of the Partita, No. 3, for Unaccompanied Violin. It is a familiar work and is enjoyable as heard afresh in another instrumental medium.

More excellent and familiar Bach, and presenting a famous pedagogue-composer and his most famous pupil, is the two-record Victor album of Yehudi Menuhin and Georges Enesco with an orchestra conducted by Pierre Monteux in the Double Concerto in D Minor.

In a contemporary period, and presenting an excellent fusion of organ and strings, is the Corelli Sonata in F for Organ and Strings, done by E. Power Biggs on the baroque organ of the Germanic Museum at Harvard with Arthur Fiedler's Sinfonietta. In four parts, the work is on a Victor 10-inch disk.

Mozart opera as heard by one of its best exponents is the Ezio Pinza rendition for Victor of the first act recitative, "Bravo, Signor Padrone," and aria, "Se Vuol Ballare," from "The Marriage of Figaro." Less widely known is the duet on the other side from "The Magic Flute," "Bei Männern, Welche Liebe Fuhlen," done by Mr. Pinza with Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, is well heard in the lesser-known "Song in My Heart" air from Oscar Straus's "The Chocolate Soldier," and "Once to Every Heart," from Sigmund Romberg's "Blossom Time," a 12-inch Victor record.

A disappointing popular label, because it does not represent Artie Shaw in his best swing-smooth arrangement or with much of his excellent clarinet playing, is a reissue of "It Had to Be You," coupled with the newer "Don't Take Your Love From Me," with the vocal sung by Lena Horne, for Victor. Vaughn Monroe and his orchestra do a moderately beaten-out version of "Take It, Jackson," coupled with "Hawaiian Sunset," with a chorus in Mr. Monroe's barrelly baritone. A single Bluebird issue couples a Tony Pastor orchestra recording of "Dance with a Dolly," a nursery rhyme jingle, and Shep Field's smooth-paced version of "Don't Blame Me."

Soldier Art Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Md.—The Army Ordnance Proving Ground here recently conducted an art contest for soldiers stationed on the post. Contributions were limited to art work—painting, drawing, prints, or sculpture—done as a hobby and for noncommercial purposes. Ninety-six dollars in purchase orders on an artists' supply store were won by fledgling Rembrandts in khaki.

Sports News

McSpaden And Nelson Facing Field at Tam

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—It was Harold (Jug) McSpaden and Byron Nelson—golf's biggest money winners—against the field today as they started playing for keeps in the rich $42,500 All-American tournament.

The favorites, running one-two among the professionals in money earned this season, were matched against the country's top shooters in the first 18 holes of the 72-hole open carrying a top reward of $13,462 (maturity value) in War Bonds.

Simultaneously, 26 amateurs including the defending champion, Dale Morey of Martinsville, Ind., and 28 women began their 72-hole activities to furnish a three-ring circus atmosphere at Tam O'Shanter.

Hauled Out Statistics

Sideline seers were enthusiastic about McSpaden, the 1943 winner, and Nelson, third a year ago, in the open. To embellish their arguments they hauled out statistics showing that "Jug" had won five major tournaments and Nelson had taken three. Narrowing the choice to either McSpaden or Nelson was something else, however.

In 15 tournaments under P. G. A. sponsorship since last Jan. 1 Lord Byron has a three-stroke advantage over "Jug." Their respective totals are 3,687 and 3,690 for averages of 69.56 and 69.62 in 53 rounds.

Off the records, that pace apparently would be good enough to win here as Nelson's 278 in the first of George S. May's shows in 1941 is low for the tournament.

Qualifying rounds for the non-exempt entries in the open continued until darkness halted the proceedings last night with a half-dozen shooters unable to finish.

Select Field

Only Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles and Eddie Held of St. Louis, however, appeared to have a chance to join the select field of 105. Those stranded by darkness were down for their finishing qualifying chores early today.

A pair of 66s, four under par, fired by Henry E. Williams, Jr., of Royersford, Pa., and Claude Harmon of Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich., topped the efforts of the professionals yesterday. A 77 or better was necessary to qualify.

Rich May Still Have Time To Win Major Reputation

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Braves and Phillies was postponed. The same teams will play a double-header tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When Woody Rich of the Braves beat the league leading Cardinals the other day with a nine hitter, pleasant memories came back to a few of us.

Still fresh is the picture of Rich, then a rangy young Red Sox rookie, wheeling his fast sinkerball past Grapefruit League hitters on the sandy soil of Florida several springs ago.

They called him everything that spring. The hitters called him a fresh busher as they swished their bats at the empty air. The critics called him a future great—a boy who couldn't miss. Big league managers said he looked like Grover Cleveland Alexander. More important, they said Woody pitched like him.

Would Win 20

After watching Rich handcuff his Reds in an early exhibition game, Bill McKechnie predicted the fellow would win 20 games in the American League the first time out. Such a remark from the conservative McKechnie sent the scribes running for their typewriters.

From every angle, young Rich looked too good to be true. He had a natural, easy delivery, without hitch or any move which suggested arm trouble. Like Walter Johnson before him, Woody simply stood out there and poured that fast sinker past the hitters. Also like Johnson, his control was razor edged. The crowd might have wondered who could teach Woody to throw a curve. But rarely was this mentioned. After all, why would a pitcher with his speed and control need a curve?

But, eventually, it turned out that Rich was too good to be true. He stayed around Fenway Park for parts of two seasons, then faded into the minors, where he was soon forgotten. The Browns gave him a brief trial a year or two ago, but it was no use.

Deep Mystery

Of course, when Rich failed to make the grade with the Red Sox, a lot of people thought that we baseball writers had simply tried to create a training camp sensation with our typewriters, a practice not beyond the writing fraternity. But I still think—and any scribe who went South with the Red Sox in those days will agree—that Rich was the greatest looking young pitcher to hit the Florida trails in a long time, and why he failed to win in the American League will always—to this corner—remain a tragic mystery.

When Rich slipped back to the minors, ball players whispered such comment as: "He was just a thrower," meaning that he lacked the head of a winning pitcher. But with his stuff, he had not then reached a point where he needed a "head" to pitch. Others claimed he did not take care of himself, or take baseball seriously enough.

However, Woody Rich is back for another crack at the big time with the Braves. It may be a little late for him to blossom into the star he seemed to be at pre-war Sarasota, but there still may be time for him to earn a big league reputation. No doubt the big, good-natured small-town kid is now considerably wiser than when he wore a Red Sox uniform.

* * *

Briefs . . . Rich probably will pitch either tomorrow or Saturday in this Allston series with the Phillies . . . Joe Bowman and Rex Cecil are ready to pitch tomorrow's twi-night double-header for the Red Sox against the A's at Philadelphia . . . Tex Hughson has shifted his military interests from the Navy to the Army and may be inducted in his native Texas.

* * *

Hal Wagner has also chosen the Army . . . The Red Sox play 15 games in the next 11 days . . . The Browns play eight contests with the dangerous Tigers in 10 days—a series which could either make or break Luke Sewell's pennant dreams . . . You have to give the Red Sox management an "A" for effort in this race, the way they have been spending money for such minor league standouts as Cecil and Clem Dreisewerd.

Great Lakes Favored For Swim Crown

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 24 (AP)—Great Lakes' Bluejackets, despite a riches-to-rags decline in talent, are favored this week end to add the National A. A. U. outdoor swimming crown to the indoor title they grabbed with comparative ease at Ann Arbor, Mich., last April.

The 1944 outdoor championships, a misnomer since they'll be held indoors in Great Lakes' huge training pool—a 165-by-75-foot tank—get under way tomorrow and continue through Sunday.

Shorn By Transfers

The Bluejackets, shorn by transfers of such standouts as Bill Smith, triple winner in the A. A. U. indoor meet, Jerry Kerschner, Wally Ris, and Dobson Burton, apparently boast the numerical strength to dominate a somewhat lack-luster field of 80 entries.

Great Lakes has the meet's largest team entry, 17 men, followed by the Lake Shore Club of Chicago with 11. Only two 1943 champions are scheduled to stage title defenses—Columbia's Gene Rogers in the 400 and 800-meter freestyle events, and Joe Verdeur of the Philadelphia North Branch Y. M. C. A., in the 200-meter breaststroke.

In addition to defending his two middle-distance crowns, Rogers also is entered in the 100-meter backstroke which looms a wide-open affair since peerless Adolph Kiefer of Bainbridge Naval Station (Md.) is among six of last year's titlists who are wartime absentees.

Ford Missing

Also missing will be Yale's sensational Alan Ford, 110 and 220-yard freestyle winner in last year's meet at New London, Conn.; Paul Maloney of Buffalo, N. Y., mile titlist; Yale's freestyle and medley relay title-holders; and Floyd Stauffer and Miller Anderson of Ohio State, who took the 1943 low and high board diving events respectively.

Despite the dearth of name performers, however, brisk competition is expected in several events. The 400-meter race, especially, should afford plenty of thrills, with Rogers lining up against Kerschner, the former Bluejacket ace now at Bunker Hill (Ind.) Naval Air Station; Keo Nakama, Ohio State's 220 and 440 Big Ten champion, and Jimmy McLane, sensational 13-year-old distance swimmer from Akron, Ohio, who is entered in three events.

Grand American Spotlight Turns On Mrs. Peters

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—The shotgun packin' daughter of the Grand American trapshoot's most persistent contestant took the spotlight today as the 45th annual tournament went into its second round of competition.

She was Mrs. George Peters of Springfield, Ohio, daughter of Charles A. (Sparrow) Young of Springfield, who has shot in all 45 Grand Americans. She needed 50 straight targets to tie Mrs. Ruth Knuth of Indianapolis for the women's North American clay target championship.

Darkness, showers, and gusty winds halted the proceedings late yesterday while scores of shooters still were awaiting their turns or were on the firing line. Among them was Mrs. Peters.

Mrs. Knuth, who previously had won the Champion of Champions event for women, had finished her round with 183 out of 200 targets in the women's clay target event.

Mrs. Peters had missed 17 of her first 150 targets, leaving the task of hitting every one remaining to stay in the race.

Newly crowned champions in the records at the end of the first day were Capt. Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, and Fort Meyers, Fla., and John Peterson of Racine, Wis.

Hiestand broke 200 straight targets to give him the North American clay target title for the fourth time.

Peterson, a shipping clerk, edged out the favored Herschel Cheek of Clinton, Ind., in the Champion of Champions shoot, the event which is limited to State champions. Peterson, who has won the Wisconsin State title three times, broke 98 of 100 targets, while Cheek and George Wagner of Dayton, Ohio, tied for second with 97 each.

Dick Bassi Signed

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Dick Bassi, former Santa Clara and Chicago Bear guard, has been signed as line coach of the San Francisco entry in the American Professional Football League, Co-Owners Ken Wahl and Tom Becker have announced.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games Behind
St. Louis	87	29	.750	
Pittsburgh	69	46	.600	17½
Cincinnati	65	49	.570	21
Chicago	51	61	.455	34
New York	53	65	.449	35
Philadelphia	45	67	.402	40
Boston	46	70	.397	41
Brooklyn	45	74	.378	43½

Results Aug. 23

St. Louis 11, Chicago 1.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games Behind
St. Louis	69	51	.575	
Boston	64	55	.538	4½
New York	62	55	.530	5½
Detroit	62	56	.525	6
Chicago	56	63	.471	12½
Cleveland	57	65	.467	13
Philadelphia	57	65	.467	13
Washington	50	69	.420	18½

Results Aug. 23

No games scheduled.

BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
and Braves Field Sta. 6000

Ed Franco Signed For Tackle Squad By Boston Yanks

Determined to field a first-year club that will hold its own in the coming National Pro Football League struggle, the Boston Yanks took another step forward in an effort to strengthen its forward wall by signing Ed Franco, former All-America tackle from Fordham, last night.

The powerful 220-pounder, who has been assistant coach at Fordham since he was graduated and who has been playing independent football, should be invaluable to the Yanks, not only as an active player but as a steadying influence to some of the youngsters who are being groomed to see plenty of action this year.

Head Coach Herb Kopf feels that if he can field enough experienced hands who know the answers in the toughest football league in the land, the new talent will be able to provide the fire and spark to cause a few problems for the opposition.

The signing of Franco gives the Yanks another veteran who was one of the smartest gridmen ever to wear a Rams uniform. Well remembered as one of the "Blocks of Granite," Franco was known as a "perfect lineman." He might have been fooled once but never a second time.

With Franco due into camp today and late arrivals such as Bill Lajousky, formerly of Catholic U. and the Pittsburgh Steelers, together with Ed McGee, 240-pounder who played at Temple and for the New York Giants, already on the scene, the tackle situation which really looked bad has been brightened considerably.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Morton and Walker Cooper, Cardinals—Mort coasted to 18th victory by scattering nine Chicago hits in 11-1 triumph; Walker made things easier for brother with homer and three singles, driving in 3 runs.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.325	Newsome	.258
Wagner	.323	Partee	.250
Fox	.313	Cronin	.249
Johnson	.312	McBride	.248
Tabor	.296	Culberson	.246
Bucher	.280	Conroy	.176
Finney	.271	Lake	.167
Metkovich	.258		

Braves

Holmes	.315	Wietelmann	.236
Macon	.286	Workman	.214
Wright	.282	Etchison	.200
Klutts	.275	Huston	.200
Nieman	.271	Hofferth	.196
Masi	.263	Drews	.156
Phillips	.256		

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	10	5	Woods	2	7
Cecil	12	1	Judd	1	1
Barrett	7	4	Terry	5	8
Bowman	9	6	Hausmann	4	7
O'Neill	6	7			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	14
Andrews	13	11	Javery	5	16
Hutchinson	7	6	Hutchings	0	2
Tobin	13	15	MacPherson	9	6

G. O. P. Silent On Campaign For G. I. Vote

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declined yesterday to answer directly a question whether Gov. Thomas E. Dewey would go overseas or to army camps in this country during the Presidential campaign.

He did say, however, that the prospective soldier vote had been taken into consideration by himself and other Republican leaders in reaching the conclusion that Governor Dewey would win the Presidency in November.

Here to plan co-ordination of the Republican Senatorial and Congressional campaigns with the Party's national drive, Mr. Brownell was asked at a news conference:

"Is Dewey going overseas or to any army camps in this country before the election?"

"We are not ready to announce any dates beyond those already given out," Mr. Brownell replied, then added:

"Our presentation of the issues will be made to all qualified voters at the same time."

In predicting a Dewey victory, he said the Republicans have "achieved unity," whereas the Democrats are "split, particularly in Missouri and other border states." He disagreed with Democratic forecasts of a Roosevelt victory in Missouri and predicted a swing back to the Republican banner of many Negro voters.

Before receiving newsmen, Mr. Brownell had luncheon with 20 Senate Republicans who informed him they believed they had "a fighting chance" to wrest control of the Senate from the Democrats and that there wasn't any doubt about winning the House.

Allied Air Transport Vital Factor in War

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 24

Since D-day, aircraft of the Combined Air Transport Operations Room have flown more than 15,500 tons of supplies from England to Allied units in France, ferried more than 16,000 soldiers to the battle area and up to Aug. 19 had evacuated more than 66,000 wounded, it has been announced.

Reconversion Master-Plan Prepared by WPB Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — A master-plan for reconverting 40 per cent of the nation's industrial production capacity to peacetime output has been prepared by a War Production Board committee headed by Executive Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson, it became known here today.

Its general outlines became known here as WPB chief Donald M. Nelson was explaining the present lag in artillery production to the Senate War Investigating Committee as a belated military recognition that bombing from the air could not take the place of artillery fire in winning the war.

Mr. Nelson testified that, with minor exceptions, all critical munitions programs "are being met." His testimony was released after that of Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Army Matériel Director, who placed primary blame on manpower shortages for big deficits in heavy ammunition and other items.

The WPB Chairman told Senate investigators that Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of Army Service Forces, complained of manpower shortages on the eve of a recent cutback in plane production that released thousands of workers for other jobs.

The Wilson-supervised reconversion plan is designed to transfer the nation gently from a war to peacetime economy, encouraging full production through the removal of many governmental restrictions but retaining others to maintain the balance. It will be tied in with Office of Price Administration production incentive price controls.

Aims of Program

The WPB's Production Executive Committee are the authors of the new plan which includes scheduling of cutbacks so that related production units can be freed for civilian production at the proper time. It calls for retention of manpower regulations until the labor supply, augmented by returning soldiers, is large enough to have them removed.

The Committee's goal is to achieve a maximum civilian production without interfering with the $35,000,000,000 or $40,000,000,000 worth of munitions that will still be needed to fight the war in the Pacific.

Mr. Nelson has estimated that the fall of Germany will enable American industry to increase nonwar production 30 per cent and bring the output of civilian goods up to 1939 levels.

To have full production and employment, economists estimate, the United States must produce 60 per cent more food than in 1940, 72 per cent more clothing, 68 per cent more refrigerators and other household electrical equipment, 130 per cent more new farm machinery and three times the number of new homes each year.

Other Developments

Other postwar developments in the capital in the last 24 hours were these:

The House Ways and Means Committee tentatively agreed to report out the George bill for postwar unemployment benefits after eliminating a section making 3,000,000 Federal workers eligible for such payments. A proposal by Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia, that compensation be provided for at least 600,000 workers in government war plants, shopyards and arsenals, was voted down.

General provisions of the Senate-approved bill allowing states to fix compensation standards guaranteed by federal funds were retained.

The Senate, opening debate on a bill for disposal of war surpluses, heard Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan query whether a provision for sales of surpluses "with due regard to the needs of industrially undeveloped areas" means the revival of the New Deal.

The War Investigating Committee continued its study of different methods of land disposal, advocated by Surplus Property Administrator William L. Clayton and Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell. Mr. Clayton favors disposal through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on a commercial basis, while Mr. Littell advocated sales of small acreage to owners helped through the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Many Rural Schools Will Not Open In Colorado Due to Teacher Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Many rural schools in Colorado will not open at all this fall, due to a very serious shortage of teachers. Some teachers who taught last year have notified their boards that they prefer the war jobs they took for the summer recess, and will not be back.

As an emergency measure, Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis, superintendent of public instruction, has permitted issuance of emergency certificates to teachers who ordinarily would not qualify, but that has by no means met the situation. Salaries paid for teaching just don't match up with those paid in many war plants or elsewhere.

The plight of the State's schools is sure to become an issue in the fall campaign. When the Colorado Income amendment was enacted in 1936, the income was dedicated by common consent to be a State school fund, but confronting an emergency in 1938 the Republicans took 65 per cent of the income from the schools and used it for general operating expenses.

Now, due to war revenues, the State has $8,000,000 surplus, and it is mounting monthly, but no move has been made to restore the income tax to the school fund.

Democrats have pledged return of the entire revenue to the schools, if they control the Assembly.

The late Assembly passed two laws partly to alleviate the school situation, one to match state funds with countries that would increase their tax rates by one mill annually to support schools and give grade school teachers a minimum of $1,000 annual salary, high school teachers a minimum of $1,388.

Only 14 counties have enacted such levies, and some of the revenues have been shunted to the purchase of equipment, etc., rather than to teachers' salaries.

The educational subcommittee of the general legislative interim committee, formed to keep an eye on State administration while the Assembly is not in session, wants to make the one-mill levy mandatory, and also to pay only salaries out of it.

Colorado has more than 2,100 school districts, many of them supporting a single one-room school in a remote mountain valley or far out on the prairie. All attempts to consolidate them into larger districts have so far failed.

Miners Ordered Back to Work

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 24 (AP)—Government seizure of the mines and other workings of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was ordered Aug. 23 by President Roosevelt in a move to break a strike that started June 29 and has made 4,000 anthracite miners idle.

Undersecretary of the Interior Abe Fortas, acting in the absence of Secretary Harold L. Ickes, issued an order taking possession of the properties and naming Ralph E. Taggart, President of the mining company, as operating manager for the United States.

Mr. Fortas called for a resumption of work Friday morning, saying the strike has cost more than a half-million tons in lost anthracite production.

The strikers claim the company docked wages of contract miners in violation of their collective bargaining pact, while the company insists that the contract was not violated.

In Western Pennsylvania, meanwhile, 5,000 bituminous miners were idle in a strike called to enforce demands of the United Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Workers of the Mining Industry, a branch of the U. M. W., that it be recognized as collective bargaining agent for supervisory workers.

Willkie's Security Plan: Use of Force by President

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—An immediate world security structure with a President of the United States free to use military forces to prevent aggression independent of historic prior consent specified by Congress is the gist of Wendell L. Willkie's formula for the American role after World War II, now under discussion at Dumbarton Oaks.

The views of this leading Republican advocate of a "one-world" foreign policy recently have been sought by Republican leaders in Congress, it became known there today, even by those who so swiftly nailed down the Party foreign-policy plank at the Party's national convention in June, where the Willkie agenda presented there went without notice. With them goes Willkie underlining of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's "disturbing-reports" protest last week against the closed-door nature of the Washington deliberations. Mr. Willkie also urged Party insistence upon full information on the proceedings to enable competent and proper assistance in an election year in developing opinion for wholehearted adherence to effective conditions for peace.

Affirming his talks with Republican Congressional leaders, Mr. Willkie said he had recommended that American land, sea, and air forces be maintained to cope with "any situation and within any limits set down by the international body to which this nation subscribes."

The Willkie proposals had taken the view that the precise form of the global security agency was immaterial to the necessity "that all peoples of the United Nations have a voice in the decision which will shape the world in which they live "with collaborative use of military forces.

Immediate Action Urged

In the Willkie opinion, to wait upon the writing of the peace would jeopardize the entire world security objective in subjecting such organization to all the conflicting postwar currents and the purely technical problems arising out of the cessation of hostilities.

Vesting in the President, rather than in Congress, the authority to execute a military mandate from the international organization against a threat of aggression, is no more than a safeguard against the national impotency that might be expected to result from Congressional debate of formal decisions of the world council, in Mr. Willkie's view. He discounted the possibility of abuse of such power. He referred to powerful public opinion to which the Nation's Chief Executive is continually subject.

In the Willkie estimation on the findings at Dumbarton Oaks, he thinks that the Allied missions assigned to that conference should be available to the questioning of the accredited newspaper corps, lest inaccessibility lend fuel to the same postwar isolationism that blocked action when Woodrow Wilson carried the issue to the nation after World War I.

If discussions were thrown open, however, his warning is implicit against unconsidered partisan attacks on the conference proposals for the influence this would have in renewing coalescence within the Party of elements that would resist ratification of any American participation in the peace that savors of internationalism.

Mr. Willkie's activities in his Party's preliminaries to the Dumbarton deliberations preceded his talk here this week with John Foster Dulles, chief Dewey consultant in the foreign affairs field, and the latter's session with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Major Parties Add Two

Personnel of the two major party national committees had two additions here today in the naming of Godfrey Hammond, of Scarsdale, publisher, as publicity director in charge of Republican campaign promotional activity, and of Jo Davidson, sculptor, as chairman of the Independent Voters' Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt.

Mr. Hammond, who has had long experience in the publication promotional field, resigned as publisher of the Christian Herald in in 1937 to join the executive staff of the Popular Science publishing company of which he became president in 1939.

Mr. Davidson's Committee opens headquarters in the Hotel Astor with the pledged support of 600 leading figures in the arts and science fields and with Fredric March, actor, and Herman Shumlin, producer, the other officers in the New Deal campaign.

Meanwhile, Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican National Chairman, was back here today from Aug. 22 conferences with Republican members of the Senate and House in Washington which convinced him, he said, that the Republican trend was continuing. The Party's Federal legislative representatives, newly returned to Washington from "grass roots" contacts in the congressional recess, brought reports that presaged Republican recapture of the House of Representatives this fall and a "substantial increase" in this representation in the Senate, Mr. Brownell declared.

"I found a spirit of confidence among Republicans in both houses that was very encouraging to me," he said, "with its factual showing from the precincts of markedly growing dissension among New Dealers and in the rank and file of labor, the latter against the open drive of the Hillman-Browder crowd to dominate the Democratic campaign."

Admitting that he had as yet no announcement to make as to the setting up of a labor division of the Republican National Committee and no specification to make as to any labor leaders for the Party's anti-New Deal front in this field, Mr. Brownell said the movement was finding its expression among the individual workers in the belief that the Dewey-Bricker command of government affairs would furnish "real jobs in the postwar era rather than a dole makeshift."

Dewey Addresses

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 24 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will deliver two or three major addresses on the Pacific Coast in his campaign for the Presidency, the assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee said today.

Marion Martin, Bangor, Maine, said the Republican nominee would swing through the Far West soon after the opening of his campaign in September. His running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, will wind up the campaign in the Pacific Coast later, she said.

Miss Martin did not indicate the cities where the New York Governor would speak.

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WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributor Sherwin Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS PAINTINGS

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BO 8-9677
Tennis Grill
Delicious Home Cooking
6 Burns St. Forest Hills, N. Y.

MAKE OUR SERVICE A PART OF YOUR CLOTHES CONSERVATION PROGRAM
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing—Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

Featuring
Tish-U-Knit Sweaters
A beautiful assortment of 100% All-Wool Sweaters in all the most wanted Fall Shades.
$3.98 to $6.50
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 48

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.

FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls
Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

The Ideal Eating Place Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 6021
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	H	E	A	T	E	R
W	E	L	L	S	■	O
E	L	S	A	■	A	B
L	■	E	■	A	P	E
V	A	■	O	D	E	R
E	L	M	■	A	L	T
■	B	A	S	I	L	■
P	A	R	■	R	E	D
U	N	I	T	■	S	O
L	I	E	■	F	■	N
L	A	■	P	O	L	K
E	■	C	A	N	O	E
T	O	L	S	T	O	Y

24

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Women's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Buy Another Bond
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

for Summer Salads
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
109 East State Street
Dial 2761

Take advantage of the many values in
ROTHSCHILD'S AUGUST FURNITURE CLEARANCE
There are tables and chairs, bedroom and dining room sets . . . just a galaxy of wonderful furniture at way below their original price.
ROTHSCHILD'S

Care Will Save Your Car
Gulfex Lubrication and frequent change of oil will reduce wear.
Let's All Back the Attack
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cor. S. Cayuga and Green Sts.
Dial 2128 Ithaca, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
16TH ANNUAL FUR SAVINGS
37-41 82nd Street Ne. 9-5525

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND 147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
complete INSURANCE protection
Real Estate Management
171-08 Jamaica Avenue
Rep. 9-8070-8071

89-07 164 St. Rep. 9-0400
John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Repairs Storage Remodeling

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
27 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

BACK TO SCHOOL TOGS that Ring the Bell, at
NELSON'S
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1220

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LITTLE NECK

Agents for
Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Lentheric, Helena Rubinstein, Yardley and DuBarry—lines of exclusive cosmetics.
A. BUDINOFF
Dispensing Chemist
Northern Blvd. and Brownvale Lane
Little Neck, N. Y. Phone Bayside 9-8200

MARATHON HARDWARE
Formerly D'Amsterdam
NORTHERN BLVD. Near MARATHON AVE.

The House Full of Hardware
Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4144

LYNBROOK

Clearance of SUMMER HANDBAGS!
•
WALTER S. MILLER, Jr.
61 ATLANTIC AVE., LYNBROOK, N. Y.
PHONE LYN. 837

Now Showing Complete Stock of
BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOL CLOTHES
I. JACOBSON AND SON
21-23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1221, Scarsdale 2736
Mamaroneck 2340
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

Arrow DISTRIBUTING CO.
U. S. Government Inspected Horse Meat
Complete Line of Pet Foods and Supplies
Munsey Park Shopping Center
Northern Blvd. Manhasset 749

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Don't Discard Your Old Furniture!
If the frame construction is good, we'll make it "good-as-new," and do a job that will give years of service and beauty.
Reliable Silk Store
63 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
& Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
THRIFTEE CLEAN VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over 60 Years

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mo. 8-0142 7 Gramatan Ave.

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"AND IT WILL LOOK THAT GOOD ALWAYS!"
Permanence is one of the big advantages of wallboard—no more will you be bothered with cracking and chipping. You'll have handsome walls for years to come. The initial cost is moderate, too, and it's easy to apply. Get the details about wallboard for your home at the New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co. today.
New Rochelle 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 5-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Kathryn Hayes Incorporated
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. New Rochelle 2-1369
38 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9653

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
490 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

ELIZABETH CULLIMORE
Graduate Corsetiere
The GOSSARD
The first requisite for that well-groomed look is a perfectly fitted foundation garment.
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
238 Nostrand Ave. SLocum 6-6921

Borough of Manhattan

Phone TR 4-6866
Pleasant Beauty Salon
Perfected Permanent Waving
107 W. 86th St., N. Y. C.

Borough of Richmond (Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream
Whiteglass
Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ft. Gib. 3-0099-01-02
Branch: 230 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1942

ST. GEORGE

ORANGE RESTAURANT
Weekday Luncheon
11:30 to 2 P. M.
DINNERS 5 to 8
SUNDAYS 12 to 6
144 Bay Street Tel. St. George 7-1472

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

HOISTING, PACKING, CRATING SHIPPING
NO LOAD TOO SMALL JOB TOO LARGE DISTANCE TOO FAR
William A. Morris, Inc.
STORAGE—WAREHOUSE
LOCAL AND INTERSTATE MOVING
88 Barker Street, W. N. B.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Phone Gibraltar 2-3000

WESTERLEIGH PRESS
Distinctive Printing
1927 Richmond Terrace Gib. 2-2413

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave., Port Richmond

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Morré's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

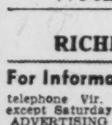
BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1509 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 6094

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. R-9858

PORT CHESTER

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467



For 55 years
August Furniture Sale
Joseph Tunick & Sons, Inc.
103-105 NO. MAIN STREET

Send them back to school in our Rate "A" Fashions
for Boys and Girls
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
30-40 NO. MAIN STREET

JOHN C. THOMAS
Coal — Coke
Fuel Oil
151 Horton Avenue Phone 31

POUGHKEEPSIE

Let Lucy Luckey do your shopping for you

during these hot summer days when you just can't face the prospect of a trip into town. Just call her on the phone (or drop her a line) and she'll shop for you. Call Poughkeepsie 2500
Luckey, Platt & Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

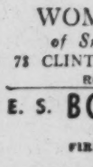
"Fashionably Yours"
WALLACE CO.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555



JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home-Cooked Food a Specialty
VIRGINIA 9-2110
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCHESTER

THE FLOWER BOX
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
622 East Main Street
We Deliver Main 4712

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
545 Broadway, Monroe 6930

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTO., AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 30 years

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Stone 2863. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

HOME AUTO
—RADIO—
REPAIRS
FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Staff of factory trained technicians.
380 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Has The Buys In
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5580

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461, 4-4462

Barneys
FOR LINENS

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 5-8884 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARPER METHOD
HAIR DRESSING
Expert Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
GRACE M. SCUTT
Clark Music Building Tel. 2-2775

COMMANDER FOODS, Inc.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

Baker's Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2034 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. 5-2272

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

TROY

If you are in need of a good MAGNIFYING GLASS consult
LIMERICK'S
286 River Street
Troy, New York

BASEMENT DAMP?
Use a GRIMM Airdrying unit—no moving parts — no odor — for basements, dark rooms, closets, camps, etc.
Unit 9"x12"x14"—$5.95
100# Flakes last 1-2 years—$2.50
GRIMM — Troy, N. Y.
Modern Building Materials

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

WATERTOWN

Beautiful Is the Coat selected in Empsall's Midsummer Showing
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
176 East Post Road
White Plains 8775

✓ Hardware ✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Housewares ✓ Lighting Fixtures ✓ Linoleums ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

THE MERLE NORMAN WAY
to a Lovely Complexion
Sold Only in Westchester at
L. A. SCHULMAN'S
181 Mamaroneck Ave. Wh. Pl.

YONKERS

De Roberts
(Air Conditioned)
Experts in Permanent Waving
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE
Closed Wednesdays During August

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

Fall Showing
COATS — SUITS
DRESSES — FURS
The Fashion Shop
30 MAIN STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"I wouldn't lean on that door if I were you—we're not supposed to jump for some time yet."

Argentina's Postal Protest

Postage stamps can be troublesome at times. Every time the Falkland Islands, a British South Atlantic colony, issue a new postage stamp the Argentina Government makes formal protest. This has been going on ever since the Falklanders issued their first adhesive.

The Falkland Islands lie 300 miles almost due east of the Strait of Magellan at the southern end of South America. Their main value is in their strategic location, although there are large sheep farms and whaling interests to occupy the inhabitants.

The strategic importance of the islands was emphasized in the first World War, when the Battle of the Falklands was fought in adjacent waters on Dec. 8, 1914. It resulted in the complete defeat of Spee's hitherto elusive squadron and probably confirmed the British determination to maintain ownership of the islands known to the Argentinians as the Islas Malvinas.

Despite the fact that Great Britain has held the islands since 1834, Argentina still refuses to renounce her claim of ownership. Thus every Falkland postal issue draws an unfailing protest from the Argentina authorities, the only acknowledgement of which is passing mention of the fact at the foot of a newspaper column.

Camera Club

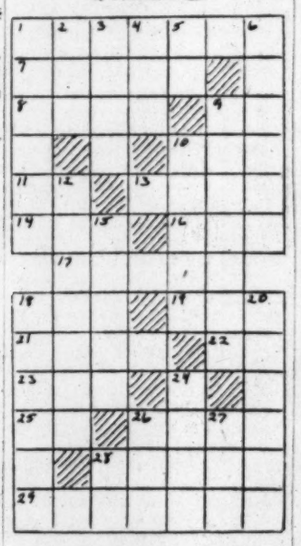
Monitor Camera Club from LeRoy Chandler, San Pedro, Calif.

Sandy McGregor

Meet Sandy, who upholds the honor and dignity of his clan by attending public meetings with his young master and shaking hands with his admirers.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—A cothurnus should remind you of a trapeze, an emperor, or the theater—which?
7—Who is the titular character in "The Sorcerer" by Gilbert and Sullivan?
8—What is first name of Miss Lanchester, English actress?
9—What is one of Jewish months?
10—A lar is what?
11—Where is the Rappahannock (abbr.)?
13—What European river is internationalized for part of its length by Treaty of Versailles?
14—Shade tree.
16—High in pitch.
17—What plant is associated with Isabella in painting and in poetry?
18—Common level.
19—Magenta is what color?
21—What is one of sections of a bookcase?
22—Thus.
23—To be situated.
25—Where do the "Pelicans" dwell (abbr.)?
26—What U. S. President served between Tyler and Taylor?
28—A baroto is a canoe, tango, or cloak—which?
29—What Russian novelist served in the Crimean War?

Down
1—How many dozen in a gross?
2—What Norse goddess ruled the underworld?
3—Other.
4—What is the singular of "alae"?
5—Tensile strength (abbr.)?
6—What is first name of Hichens, English novelist?
9—Who is considered greatest artist of antiquity?
10—"Robin _____."
12—Yugoslavia bounds what country on the north?
15—What was first name of Mme. Tempest, famous actress?
18—Young hen is what?
20—Mcdestine, of whom R. L. Stevenson wrote, is what creature?
24—What is the oil reservoir of a lamp?
26—Dance step.
27—Card game.
28—What are initials of actor wed to 8 Across?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

In Lighter Vein

Oh!

A road-hog known for his determination never to be overtaken was going at great speed one day when he heard an insistent "honking" behind him.

He turned and saw, just on his wheels, a baby car driven by a wild-looking individual.

Back he turned to his wheel, down went the accelerator pedal, and up rushed the speed indicator.

Seventy—eighty miles an hour were touched, but still the hooting continued.

At last, worn out, the speed maniac slowed down and drew to the side of the road.

"Come on, then, if you must pass," he cried.

"I'm sorry," said the driver of the baby car, "but I'm hooked on."
—Montreal Daily Star.

Daily Anecdote

The Turning Point

Melanie was a native of Brittany, a solid methodical woman, an unimaginative cook. She was satisfactory in her trade, nothing more. Her cooking was just cooking, without resource or distinction.

One day, in a careless moment, she permitted the butcher to sell her a piece of beef of doubtful quality. Envisioning dismissal when she served this meat, she pondered her predicament. She invented a sauce; she showered the meat with condiments and midsummer herbs. Placing the dish before her employer, she hastily retreated to the kitchen and waited fearfully.

In a little while there were cries of "Melanie! Melanie!" from the dining room.

So certain of dismissal was Melanie, that she removed her cap and untied her apron. Trembling she entered the room.

"Ah, Melanie!" cried her employer, "you're hiding your light under a bushel. You have given us a dish fit for an archbishop. I will double your wages. But you must hide your talent no longer. You must serve us some more of your masterpieces."

Challenged and inspired, Melanie discovered within herself unsuspected genius in the preparation and seasoning of food, and became one of the most famous cooks in France.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"His boy wrote him that they wear them in England"

Today's Quotation

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is to their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty.—THOMAS JEFFERSON

Brevities

"Mein Fuehrer, things are worse than we thought," cried the alarmed aide. "The handwriting on the wall is in eleven languages!"—Detroit News.

Service men who are at home on leave are entitled to one gallon of gasoline a day, and if somebody will provide a car to go with the fuel, everything will be satisfactory.—The Indianapolis News.

An American actress told a judge she was unable to live on £10,000 a year. Most of us can say the same.—Punch.

Sardines for Lend-Lease

Canned sardines, since they are concentrated protein food that can be easily shipped, are in demand for lend-lease use and for the armed services.

NEWS ITEM~ WE GO SWIMMING IN A SPRING-FED LAKE.
I HAVEN'T BEEN SWIMMING IN YEARS— THE MOTHS ATE MY TOP AND I HAD TO BUCKLE THE TRUNKS TOGETHER WITH A PAPER CLIP
?
WOW
TAKES YOUR BREATH AWAY WHEN IT GETS UP AROUND YOUR TUMMY
TAKE WINDS UP— HERE'S THE PITCH— 5-STROKE CURVE
L. J. VAN GELM— CRYSTAL LAKE, MD.

The Taffies—*Suds and Waters* By PALMER

THIS WATER IS JUST TOO-TOO-DELIGHTFUL!
AND IT'S SO REFRESHINGLY CLEAN!
BUT THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT THIS SAND I CAN'T RESIST—
I COULD BE ACCUSED OF BEING A LITTLE INCONSISTENT!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And How* By RODGERS

The Boss wasn't feeling today, As soon as the family got to sleep he and I slipped out of the house-
And parked ourselves behind a tree to wait for the prowler
"Now-let him come-we're all set!" the Boss whispered-
And we soon found out the mosquitoes were all set too!

The Adventures of Waddles—*When Ignorance Is Not Bliss* By THE HAGERS

"I WOULD I WERE THY BIRD!"
DON'T BE SILLY, TED.
THAT'S AN IMPASSIONED LINE FROM ROMEO.
WHAT WAS HIS LINE?
'TWAS SPOKEN TO THE FAIR JULIET.
WHO'S SHE?
TUNE IN AGAIN NEXT WEEK AT THIS SAME TIME—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Crumbling Fast

Paris, Marseille, Grenoble, Annecy, Bordeaux—and Romania! The roster of Allied triumphs crowds the headlines. American columns have sliced German forces in southern France to ribbons—ribbons which can be or are cut off from any escape.

How undermined and shaky the Nazi pyramid of power was, now becomes clearer. A year ago Hitler could talk of "Festung Europa" with some reason. Physically the Germans held Europe, except for a few neutral fringes around the edge and the tiny Swiss island. On all of it they levied economic and manpower tribute for support of the war. And they had built fortifications and manned the "walls." Their submarines and bombers still rendered the approaches dangerous.

But the "fortress" was also a prison. And for the human spirit "stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage." The Nazis never really won Europe. The speed with which their shackles are now being cast off is due largely to that fact. The Allied armies, with air cover such as the Germans never dreamed of in 1940, are outdoing the original blitz. But their lightning would not be so sudden and ubiquitous were not the towns and roads of many sections being opened by the Maquis.

That explains why the Swiss can report American troops at Annecy. They may have been airborne or they may be part of the force which stabbed north to Grenoble from the Riviera. French patriots surprised Allied generals by forcing the Germans to make an armistice. Fighting still goes on in the city, but its full liberation should come even now ahead of Allied schedules. Risings of the French speeded the taking of Marseille and apparently had a large share in the struggle for Bordeaux, which Algiers now reports freed.

How fast and far the crumbling will go may be surprising to those who have been thinking of the Battle of France in terms of 1918's trench warfare. Now that the "fortress" walls have been so thoroughly breached on east, south and west, now that so much Allied power is inside, the process of chain-breaking may move like chain-lightning—even into Germany itself.

Simplifying Sanctions

While the delegates at Dumbarton Oaks talk in private, political leaders in the United States are endeavoring to make their influence felt in the conference by expressing certain of their views in public. This is useful. The preparation of public opinion for the support of a peace organization is essential. No matter how good the organization may look on paper, it will not work without an informed popular support.

In speaking of the types of sanctions which he expects to see incorporated in a security organization, Senator Vandenberg has opened the door to a discussion which could be most fruitful. He sees four types of enforcement pressures—or "sanctions"—as feasible: moral, economic, diplomatic, military.

To discuss the way in which the first three of these would operate would not greatly advance public opinion. But there is one point that political leaders may profitably stress about sanctions. This is, that moral sanctions are not enough to restrain a country prepared to risk war for aggrandizement, and that economic or diplomatic sanctions cannot safely be employed by governments whose peoples are unprepared to add military sanctions to them.

The United States' experience with Japan is illustrative. Americans were engaged in a program of economic sanctions against that country—could not in fact refrain from such a program without aiding aggression and war on civilians in China. But the answer to economic sanctions was Pearl Harbor.

Responsible political leaders are aware of the need to be ready for military action when embarking on a program of economic sanctions. That is why the people—who usually urge economic measures in the hope of avoiding military measures—are so often disappointed and bewildered by the behavior of their governments in international crises. The people tend to seek the desired result without committing themselves fully. The governments act on the knowledge that the measures which the people demand may in the end lead to the very war the people are not ready for.

When a new agency for international security is set up, it should be so constructed as to keep before the world's peoples the fact that peace in the past has frequently been preservable only by the willingness to risk war. Translated into the new tongue of international police action, this means that readiness to apply military sanctions is the key to the success of all the other types of sanctions. It means that the planners of the new organization must concentrate on machinery for keeping in readiness, and bringing into swift action, some sort of international police.

Once the nations—peaceable and aggressive alike—know that effective police action can and will be brought to bear wherever an international dispute leads to a breach of the peace, the question of what type of sanction to apply in any crisis will have become largely academic.

Romania: Who's Next?

Romania's decision to get out of the war should receive a business-like "okay" from the Allies. The news is welcome in Allied circles. It is more welcome than the addition of Romania as a new ally might be, however. Romania's bid for invitation to join the United Nations front can only be regarded with utmost reserve. When German forces are as near to utter defeat in Bulgaria and Hungary as they are today in Romania, those countries too will show eagerness to quit.

The time is past when the order in which satellites desert the Axis should have much effect on their political status or on the priority of their territorial claims against each other. For example, Romania today should not be assured that all her claims against Hungary will be honored, nor should Bulgaria tomorrow be permitted to improve its position in its disputes with Greece and Yugoslavia by withdrawing from a war which its side has already lost.

If through prewar weakness and political vacillation the Allies are responsible in a measure for exposing Balkan countries to Hitlerian solicitude, the Allies are equally responsible to all of them and owe special consideration only to those who helped hold the fort against Naziism until big-power unity could be forged.

A clear statement to this effect seems in order from Allied governments because there is evidence recent Bulgarian peace overtures have included suggestions that Bulgaria be permitted to retain some of the Greek and Yugoslav territory now occupied by its forces. The proper reply to such advances is that it is too late to climb aboard the Allied band wagon. The band wagon is moving too fast.

The Railroad Case

The actual filing of the railroad suit had been preceded by so many rumblings from the Justice Department that it scarcely breaks as an overwhelming surprise. The charges against the Association of American Railroads, the 47 western carriers and the banking houses of J. P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb are, however, extremely serious.

Especially so at a moment when American business is pleading for less governmental control and more freedom to forge ahead after the fashion of free American enterprise. The practices alleged—to band together to impose discriminatory rates, to obstruct the development of new services and competition—do not constitute free enterprise.

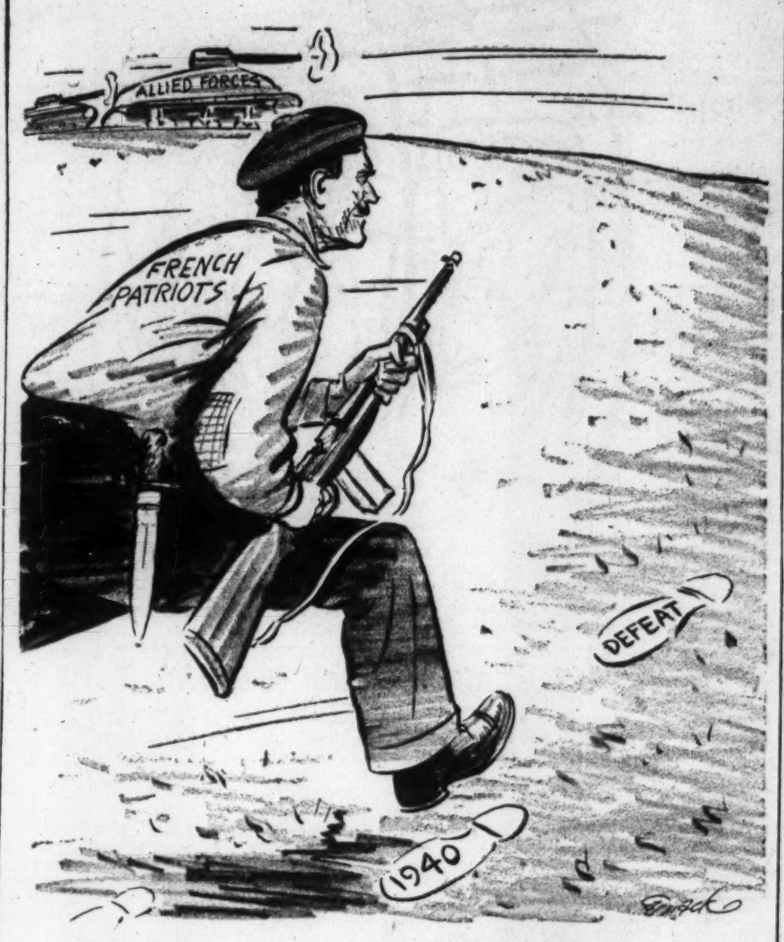
We do not know whether the charges of the Justice Department will stand in court. It may be months before we do know, and in the meantime suspension of judgment is called for. The public is likely to ask why the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved rates now declared to be so destructive.

On the railroads' side it can be said that some of the roads named by the Justice Department have appeared to be leaders in developing new streamlined trains, air conditioning and some of the things the Government asserts were retarded. Moreover, the agreement to which the Government objects seems to have been entered into at the low point of the depression when many strange expedients were accepted.

On the Government's side, the point is made that the agreement was not publicly filed, that it persisted after the depression. Indeed, the government charges it is still observed.

It will do no harm to air all this in court.

Coming Back



Aerial Scrap Drive

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Peas have been bringing a good price, so I wasn't altogether wasting my time, and maybe I've solved something. It all started when my neighbor called up and said my cows were in his barnyard. They were, sure enough, so the next morning I took the ax and a pail of staples and went down to fix the fence. I found that my neighbor's horse had been living in my pasture for weeks, but from the way I was told about the cows I gathered it was considered my turn to fix things, although I'll always contend it was the horse pulled the wires down.

Anyway, I needed a new post, so I stepped through the junipers and alders to find something that would suit, and I tripped over something and fell so flat I drove the ax practically out of sight in a maple stump. The thing caught around my foot turned out to be a length of bright copper wire, and as it has been a long time since I have seen a length of bright copper wire I investigated and found it ran off in a no'theasterly direction about 150 feet.

This naturally excited my curiosity, and my first thought was that someone had run

the ground wire for an electric fence up through my bushes. But the wire was dead, and my next thought was an Axis spy had installed a secret short-wave apparatus. This latter thought was strengthened when I followed the wire back in the other direction and found the so'west end going into a hole in the ground. No dirt showed around the hole, so it seemed scarcely likely a pack rat had taken home one end of somebody's aerial.

* * *

Now I didn't know that Flying Fortresses carry a long copper radio antenna with a lead weight on the bottom, else I'd not have had my next idea—that somebody had rigged a booby trap for me. I finished the fence and went to the house, where I telephoned a friend on the State Police Force, and he dug out the lead weight while I stood a mile away on a little mound and let him. Naval Intelligence, summoned by radio from the patrol car, hastened from the Air Base and identified the Fortress aerial. Incidentally, Naval Intelligence said they had plenty of them, and I could have this one—and you ought to hear our radio now.

But then I went to picking peas, and I got to pondering on the lethal potential of a dropped aerial—a potential sufficient to plunge the lead weight about two feet into the adamant blue clay of my summer-parched pasture. I considered that my prize cow, who passes that way daily, might have had a horn knocked off, and I wondered what feeling reposed with a Fortress crew member when he pulled up his antenna and found he didn't have any. I wondered if he considered that he might have punched a bothersome hole in somebody's roof, taken a limb off a heavily fruited tree, or interrupted a lodge meeting by shoving the Grand Master down through the floor, chair and all. I admitted that a war is going on and risks are attendant, but I thought it might be decent to use a copper wire of sturdier construction, and then I was about half-way down the row and I got to thinking about postwar flying and what is in store for the man down below.

No doubt it is already established that title to real estate conveys no lien on or equity in the air above. This is expedient, but it presupposes that air has no other purpose than navigation. I question that. I think air has certain life and health qualities, bears a collateral relationship to landscape, and performs definite purposes by supporting clouds, bringing showers, drying the wash, and even in smelling good when you get up in the morning. Transportation ought not to change its inherent nature, and flying becomes a usurpation when it makes the air dangerous to people who are minding their own business. Until the laws of gravitation are changed, airplanes seem morally bound to keep going and leave nothing behind. If they drop something, it seems to me they have violated their tenancy and should make amends.

* * *

So I went on picking, and thought how difficult it would be to prove liability if I should find a disengaged landing gear in bed with me, or somebody's leading edge imbedded in a crate of eggs. So I kept on picking and devised a remedy. It is simple. Everybody who flies, privately or commercially (including passengers) will contribute to a joint fund on some established basis, this fund to be administrated by the Government in the event of damage down below. The man in charge will have no other function than to draw checks. Proof of damage need not be required, only the fact established that damage was done. A man comes in and says, "A busted propeller nicked my heifer, worth $800." No lengthy court action is required, no identification of the plane needed, nor does the man have to prove the heifer was worth all that money. It's as simple as that.

So I told myself people would abuse the privilege. And I answered that naturally that's the idea. If the system is abused enough, it will cost so much to fly that airplanes will stop dropping things.

Then I got to the end of the row, took the peas to market, came back and put up a new aerial, and hung the lead weight over the fireplace for a souvenir. It seemed as if things worked out nicely, all around, particularly with peas worth a dollar a peck and copper wire on a very high priority.

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Not Purple Butter?

A timely note has just been sent out by the margarine industry relative to the color of the product—timely because of the remarks on the subject made by A. D. Lynch, secretary-manager of Sanitary Milk Producers.

Mr. Lynch wrote that dairymen did not object to the coloring of margarine so long as yellow, "the distinctive natural color of butter," was not used; and he was good enough to suggest several colors: red, blue, purple, green.

Now from the margarine industry comes this pertinent note on color:

"Margarine, derived mainly from cottonseed and soybean oils, is a naturally yellow product which present Federal law requires to be bleached white and artificial coloring added."

Yellow, it seems, is the "distinctive natural color"—to borrow Mr. Lynch's words—of margarine also. Is there any reason, in Mr. Lynch's philosophy, why its natural color should be permitted to one of these products and not to the other?—and if so, why should it not be butter that must be bleached and artificially colored? Or would it be better to give the two products an equal start and require both of them to be colored in some attractive shade, say purple?—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The General and the Admiral

An Intimate Message From Dumbarton Oaks

By Robert R. Mullen

I suppose that by this time you have a rather lush impression of Dumbarton Oaks. For a day or two I noticed that reporters struggled with Renaissance or Byzantine nomenclature. The place is elaborate, of course, reminiscent of French palaces—or if you don't frequent French palaces—of some of our more decorative movie houses.

But, really, the marble and the brick mean nothing. Whenever, in the future, I think of Dumbarton Oaks I doubt that I shall ponder the architecture, or, for that matter, even the form of the peace agreement that may be forwarded here, important as I feel it will be.

Instead, I suspect the faces of two Russians, a Major General and a Rear Admiral, will come to thought at the mention of Dumbarton.

I noticed them sitting at a corner of the great U-shaped table, near the British delegation's chairman, Sir Alexander Cadogan. I didn't observe the uniforms closely at first and at first brush of the eyes took them for Americans.

* * *

And afterwards I wondered why.

So, I looked at them more closely. Their uniforms were not very ornate, at least not in the British school of casual drape, or after the recent American penchant for bright-hued ribbons. The men seemed young. I took them to be in their early thirties.

It occurred to me that you might easily mistake them for an American sergeant and Naval chief petty officer, respectively. I hasten to stipulate that I say that in the complimentary vein in which we so frequently remark that it is the tough, efficient American sergeants and chiefs who run the Army and Navy and win the wars. American sergeants and chiefs are almost legendary figures. In Russia, it may be, such men have the rank, too.

Well, a good many of us looked at these two Russians-who-might-have-been-Americans up at the corner of the table, and I must say that neither Sergeant York nor Chief Tweed could have excelled these men in poker faces.

As the easy sentences of the diplomats rolled off schooled tongues, there was polite but wary interest. You could imagine that an American soldier and sailor who had been through the heat of battle, as the record indicates these men have been, would sit in a peace conference with a waiting-to-be-shown attitude, too.

But you would know the young Americans would be hopeful. You know they have no love for war and its separations, its unspeakable aggressive claims on the hearts and minds of men. And, somehow, you had this same feeling about the Russians.

* * *

Others got it, too. I know because they spoke about it. And it seemed to bring an atmosphere to the conference that was far more meaningful than whether the ceiling came from the Château De Chimerey, as I understand it did, or whether the seventeenth-century chimney piece shows traces of "original polychromy taken from the Castle of Theobon at Loubes-Bernaicin."

I noticed that when the conference broke down into smaller working groups that the Russian General and Admiral were assigned to the committee on security. This, I take it, is the committee that will work out the actual plans for halting the fighting, if and when it ever breaks out.

If you can picture a Regular Army top kick and a chief with a few "hash" marks on his sleeve sitting in such a group, I think you might take it that the talking would be to the point. The words would be brief, the planning direct, and the action sufficient, plenty.

* * *

Well, I don't want to build this up too much, because the State Department, with what is becoming rather a typical ineptness in public relations, doesn't want us correspondents to know any more about what is going on behind those quaint old rose brick walls than you do.

Nevertheless, I suspect that the Russians, with their young Major General and Rear Admiral, have made an intangible contribution to the conference of very strategic importance.

Men of the Midi

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

French Meridionals naturally took to the Maquis in strength when the Nazis overran their country, and now, since the Riviera landing, they are giving the Allies valuable co-operation.

A Meridional in France is an inhabitant of the Midi, made up of the old Country of Nice that now embraces most of the French Riviera and the ancient provinces of Provence and Languedoc. The region borders the Mediterranean from the Italo-French frontier at Ventimiglia to Perpignan, near the Spanish border. Whether from Nice, Marseille, or Toulouse, a Meridional is sure to display exuberant warmth of heart, a disdain for modernity or conventions and to pour his vivid imagination out in conversation through a steady stream of words to the cadence of the famous Midi sing-song. This he does in French or one of the various South France dialects bearing traces of Italian or Spanish.

The typical Meridional relishes politics and is an extreme radical, loving nothing better than lengthy, heated debating on the subject. The Var Department, formerly part of Provence and including Toulon, St. Raphaël, St. Tropez, Draguignan and other spots figuring in recent Allied operations, is known all over France as the "Red department" because practically all of its over 350,000 inhabitants are Socialists or Communists.

Collectivist groups in France are usually credited with drawing their adherents from labor in industrial centers. But not so in South France where, as André Siegfried shows, the most compact area of French Socialism in prewar days was that flourishing in the French agricultural provinces of Languedoc and Provence and in Rhône Valley towns like Aix-en-Provence, Avignon, Nimes, Orange, and Valence, as well as Marseille.

The furious Leftism of the French Meridional stems from the French Revolution when the quick-tempered but also quickly forgiving people of the French Midi inherited their hundreds of small propriétés or strips of land by governmental decree after the Declaration of the Rights of Man. Like all in warm climes with excellent growing soil, French Meridionaes have been content to live since without too much change in their modes of life, on profits made from their vineyards, orange or olive groves. This dolce far niente quickly disappears, though, when the Midi Frenchman feels his revolutionary rights threatened. Then the vendetta spirit quickly flares. If it is the French Government or a law he dislikes he will rapidly see a remedy in "redder Socialism or Communism." If it is an enemy like the Nazis, then the Maquis is the answer.

Ask a Meridional what his politics are and he will say, "To the Left, mon ami, always to the Left. But no further!" Though proclaiming themselves Socialists or Communists, most Meridionaes will easily confide to you they are French republicans first and only party men afterwards because of necessity to march with the times. Once when questioned as to whether being a property owner did not conflict with the Socialist program calling for expropriation of all landowners, a Provence farmer replied, buoyant with good nature, "That's looking too far into the future!"

Thus the essential reason for the French Meridional's turning so easily to being a Maquisard is the same as that moving him toward "radicalism" in politics—the leaping impulse of defense against any foreign or other influence he believes threatens his rights, his petite propriété, and the life surrounding it.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The Forgotten Man

The Forgotten Man works and votes—generally he prays—but his chief business in life is to pay. . . . Who and where is the Forgotten Man in this case, who will have to pay for it all?—Essay, "The Forgotten Man," by WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER (1840-1910).

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